

AD ASTRA...

*cassette
adapter*

THE JOURNAL OF
THE ATARI MICROCOMPUTER NET
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR USERS' GROUP

AD ASTRA...

**THE JOURNAL OF THE ATARI
MICROCOMPUTER NETWORK**

THE ATARI MICROCOMPUTER NET USERS' GROUP

NET COORDINATOR,

Jack McKirgan II, W08BNG

4749 S.R. 207 N.E.

Washington C.H., Ohio 43160

(614) 869-3597

MAY-JUNE 1983

AD ASTRA... VOL. 2, # 1

The ATARI Microcomputer Net is a non-profit organization of amateur radio operators, short-wave listeners and ATARI Computer Enthusiasts who share a common interest- exchanging information on applications, programming and operation of the ATARI Microcomputer System. With these goals in mind, all persons are invited to join the net for the purpose of personal enlightenment and fraternalism. Amateur radio operators and short-wave listeners are especially encouraged to directly participate in the weekly on-the-air meetings.

"Ad Astra..." is the official journal of the ATARI Microcomputer Network and is made available to all registered members of the Net. "Ad Astra..." is an optional entity of the Net and there is no obligation to receive the journal. Members who wish to receive "Ad Astra..." are asked to help offset the cost of printing and postage by sending an annual donation of \$10.00 to Net headquarters at the address shown at the top of this page.

"Ad Astra..." is published six times per year by the ATARI Microcomputer Network and all articles contained herein are submitted and published with no promise, implied or expressed, of monetary compensation. Neither the Net, it's officials, members or authors may be held responsible for the validity or accuracy of the articles contained within the pages of this journal.

The ATARI Microcomputer Network Users' Group is not affiliated with ATARI, Inc., Warner Communications, or any of their subsidiary companies. The word "ATARI", alone or with a model number, or a model number alone such as 400, 800, 1200, 810, 410... etc. is a registered trademark of ATARI, Inc. The Fuji logo resembling  is also a registered trademark of ATARI, Inc. All use of the word 'ATARI' or the Fuji logo on or between the pages of this journal are to be referenced as trademarks of ATARI, Inc.

EDITORIAL . . .

My Dear Members, we have come a long way! As of the day of this writing, April 6, 1983, our membership is very close to the 500 mark! Chances are that we will meet or exceed that mark by the time that this, our FIRST ANNIVERSARY ISSUE, reaches you... certainly by the time that the Dayton Hamvention is over!

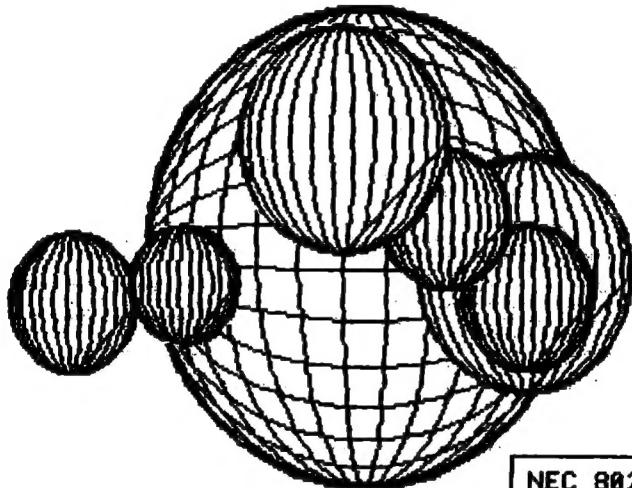
Our journal, "Ad Astra...", has received much praise from on high lately and while I can hold my head up for putting it together, it is you, the members, who make it possible with your wonderful participation! Yes, we do have some great talent among our ranks... but you don't have to be a systems analyst or have a BSEE to come up with a fantastic application program or a new piece of hardware or enhancement for your ATARI computer! Let us all in on your own personal developments... if we all do it, we will ALL become richer for it!

We are repeating one article from a previous issue in this anniversary tome. It is the very popular interface article by Don Page and Moury Sproul that originally appeared in Volume # 1, Issue 3 of "Ad Astra...". At the time that we first published it, we had about 200 members in the net... needless to say, there have been many who have requested photocopies of the original and I have tried to keep up with the demand. I just have a feeling that it would be a loosing battle to continue! We are experiencing such rapid growth that I could make our local photocopy service a major industry in this little town if I were to continue! The alternative would be for me to buy a photocopier, but I'm afraid that my unemployment (Yes, friends, I'm in the steel industry!) won't allow me to budget such a purchase.

I had a joyful experience on the National Net on Easter, April 3rd. One of our CANADIAN friends, Gil, VE4AG, told us that he was taping the net for the benefit of his local ham radio club members! Gil and other Canadian members told me that the ATARI Computer System is one of, if not THE most popular system in Canada! That's very reassuring, indeed! By the way, our international membership is becoming quite diverse! Now we have members in England, Panama, South-West Africa, Iceland, West Germany.... even Jugoslavia!!! I would like to encourage our members in the European/African continental areas to form a net! A five to seven hour time difference, changes in propagation and local QRM will make it difficult, if not impossible for our continental friends to directly participate in our North-American nets. Anyone willing to undertake such an operation should contact me and I'll be glad to send a package of material to you to get started!

Our man in Panama, Mel, HP2XMK, tells me that during a meeting at the West Coast Computer faire with Earl Rice, head of ATARI's Users Group Support Team, that ATARI will have some VERY EXCITING news for us later in the year! Combined with the report from the Southern Nevada ATARI Computer Club, S.N.A.C.C, which says that they were told that ATARI's upper management has indeed been listening to the users' groups and will have some new UPPER END HARDWARE, leads us to believe that there may be some great new developments that will put the ATARI System well into the small-business market! Just conjecture on my part, but it is based on the enthusiasm of the participants of these meetings.

That's all for now, guys and gals, I hope you will enjoy this issue and I hope to meet you all at the Dayton Hamvention, April 29-30, May 1! -- 73 --
DE Jack, WD8BNG



ERRATA !

NEC 8023A-C ART
by Jack, WD8BNG

In Vol 1, Issue # 5 of "Ad Astra...", we printed an article on turning the BASIC (or other language) ROM on or off with a hardware switch. Many, many of the members have had great success with this modification. The drawing on page 15 of the journal is correct, but the text has an error in it- when counting the pins of the ROM's edge-card connector, you should commence the count from the LEFT of the connector to find pin 13. Actually, the article just says to find pin 13 when starting the count from the right, but when doing so, the first pin is # 15. The article is still correct, the wording is just a little nebulous. We hope that you were not misled. There were many sharp-eyed members who pointed out the possibility of confusion. TNX Jack, WD8BNG

NET ORGANIZATION

Regional calling frequency: 7.235 Mhz (Call station or CQ ATARI)

National Net: 14.325 Mhz. at 1600Z, Sundays, NC/WD8BNG

Midwest Regional Net: 7.235 Mhz. at 1830Z, Sundays, NC/WD8BNG

Southeast Regional Net: 7.235 Mhz. at 1800Z, Sundays, NC/W4LDE

Southwest Regional Net: 7.230 Mhz. at 1800Z, Sundays, NC/KC5FW

Pacific NW Regional Net: 7.230 Mhz. at 1800Z, Sundays, NC/KC7DG

East Coast Regional Net: 3.960 Mhz. at 8 pm EST, Wednesdays, NC/KA1IRA

West Coast Regional Net: 7.235 Mhz. at 11 am PST, Sundays, NC/WA6TUB

International Net: 21.400 Mhz. at 2330Z, Alternate Thursdays, NC/WD8BNG

Dayton, Ohio Local Net: Open channel daily on 146.445 Mhz., Simplex

Chicago, IL Local Net: Open channel daily on 147.570 Mhz., Simplex

Central Kentucky Local Net: 145.85 (TX 600Khz down) repeater, 8 pm EST, Wednesdays, NC/WD4HPL

Additional nets will be formed as regional/local net control stations volunteer their time. If you would like to start a regional/local net in your area, contact WD8BNG for a Net Coordinator's packet.

New Net!

Don Page, WD4HPL, has started a new local net in Central Kentucky on the 145.85 (TX -600) repeater! Net attendance has been good and all are welcome to join in. Don reports that the repeater gives excellent coverage to all of central Kentucky and beyond! If you live anywhere near this area, please try to make it! Don is very knowledgeable about the ATARI Computer System and he would be glad to hear from you.

If you should listen to a regional net frequency and not hear the net control call up the net, it is possible that the NC got tied up... don't be afraid of calling up the net yourself! I'm sure that you would be well rewarded!

RTTY/CW/ASCII INTERFACE

by Don Page, W04HPL and Maury Sprout, WS0GQ

Editor's note: Because of the high demand for reprints of this article, we felt that it would be beneficial to present it once again. Combined with the enhancements and rig-specific modifications that we have presented in recent issues of "Ad Astra...", this is one of the most versatile and valuable projects for the ATARI/ham.

This article describes a computer interface for receiving and transmitting RTTY/ASCII/CW. The interface was designed to be used with the ATARI Computer System using the Kantronics' "HAMSOFT" firmware, however it can also be used with other software packages with only care taken to observe the correct I/O connections.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The RTTY receive block is comprised of IC1, IC3A, IC3B and IC6. IC1A is an op amp operating as a limiter. That is, for an input signal of varying amplitude, the output of the limiter will be of constant amplitude. In this case, the output will be a clipped sine wave or a square wave, depending on the input level. The output of the limiter is fed to IC1B which is configured as an active filter. The active filter is designed to pass the standard RTTY audio tones of 2125 and 2295 Hz. The output of the active filter drives the tuning meter and IC6, the RTTY demodulator. IC6 is an EXAR 2211 PLL device. The component values associated with the 2211 are the values recommended by EXAR for the demodulation of the AFSK data at speeds up to 300 baud. For further details on the 2211, see the application notes available from EXAR.

The demodulated data from the 2211 is fed to the input of IC3B, an open collector NOR gate. The output of IC3B feeds IC3A. The demodulated data at TTL level can be selected at the output of either IC3B or IC3A. The normal output (2125 Hz.= logic "1") is selected at the output of IC3A. The reversed output (2125 Hz.= logic "0") is selected at the output of IC3B. A light emitting diode (LED) is connected to the data output line to provide a visual indication as the data is received. The LED will be off for a logic "1" (MARK) signal and on for a logic "0" (SPACE) signal. The data output to the computer is a TTL signal with the normal or reverse sense selected by switch S1A.

The RTTY transmit block is comprised of IC7, IC5, and IC3D. IC7 is an EXAR 2206 function generator that will provide a sine wave output. The output frequency is determined by a capacitor/resistor

combination. The 2206 has the additional capability of selection of a second output frequency by the logic level that is applied to the control line. With this capability, a simple AFSK generator can be built. The application of a logic "1" to the control pin will produce a 2125 Hz. output and a logic "0" will produce a 2295 Hz. output. The logic to select the output frequency of the 2206 is dictated by a peculiarity of the Kantronics firmware. The Kantronics program provides for the capability for CW identification in the RTTY/ASCII mode. However, the identification is by CW keying rather than the usual AFSK. This can be resolved by the use of a NOR gate to produce an AFSK output from the 2206 for either CW or RTTY. IC3D inverts the signal applied to the 2206 through switch S1B to produce normal (MARK= 2125 Hz.) or reversed (MARK=2295 Hz.) AFSK. The AFSK output of the 2206 is fed to the microphone input of the transmitter.

The CW receive block is comprised of IC2, IC4, and IC5B. The function of IC2 is similar to that of IC1, that is a limiter followed by an active filter. In this case, the active filter is designed to pass approximately 650 Hz. The output of the active filter is integrated by a capacitor/resistor combination which is fed to IC4A, a Schmitt-trigger. The output of IC4A is further integrated and fed to IC4B, also a Schmitt-trigger. The output of IC4B is fed to IC5B which inverts the signal and provides a TTL-level signal to the ATARI. A LED is connected to the output of IC5B to give a visual indication of the received CW. The combination of the active filter and the Schmitt-triggers provide a very narrow band-pass and excellent recovered CW. The circuit has been used for the reception of computer-generated CW up to 90 WPM which is near the limit of the Kantronics program.

The control block of the interface consists of Q1, IC3A, and Q2. Q1 permits computer control of the PTT circuit of the transmitter. IC3A inverts the PTT signal from the computer and provides the base drive to Q1. Q2 is used to interface the ATARI to the CW keying of the transmitter. (A Kenwood TS-520 was used in the development of this circuit). Since the keying of the TS-520 requires the keying of an approximately -60 volt line, the emitter biased configuration was used for Q2 to provide reliable keying. On-the-air tests have been conducted with excellent results up to 90 WPM.

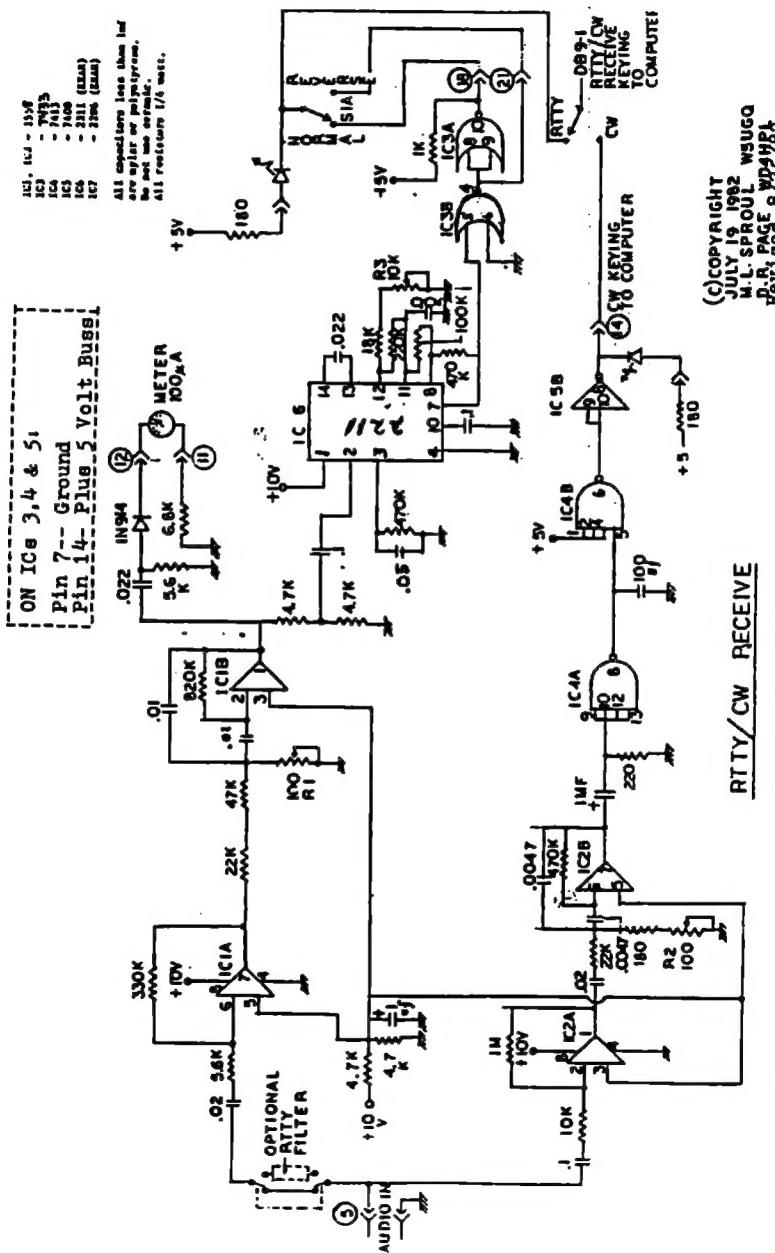
The remaining element of the control block is the 7805 regulator which provides the regulated +5 volts for IC3, IC4 and IC5.

ALIGNMENT

The alignment of the interface requires the use of a frequency counter and either an audio frequency generator or a receiver.

RTTY RECEIVE

1. Turn on the power to the interface.
2. Connect an audio source to the input of the RTTY receive block.
3. Adjust the audio source to 2125 Hz.
4. Adjust R1 for maximum meter reading.
5. Place S1 in the "NORMAL" position.
6. Observe the RTTY data LED.
 - a. If the LED is lighted, adjust R3 until the LED goes out.
 - b. If the LED is out, adjust R3 until the LED is lit then re-adjust until the LED goes out.
7. Adjust the audio source to 2295 Hz.
8. The RTTY data LED should now be lighted. If not, adjust R3 until the LED lights.
9. Repeat steps 3,6,7 and 8 until the LED is out for 2125 Hz. and lighted for 2295 Hz.
10. Connect the interface to a receiver and tune in a strong RTTY signal in one of the amateur bands that is free of any interference. Use the lower sideband position. Adjust the receiver tuning for maximum indication of the tuning meter. The RTTY data LED should be flashing on in step with the keying of the received signal. If not, carefully adjust the tuning of the receiver until the LED flashes in step with the signal. Adjust R1 for maximum indication. Tuning of RTTY signals should now coincide with the point where the LED flashes in step with the signal. The LED should be off when no data is being sent, that is, a steady tone.
11. At this point, it is assumed that the computer and a RTTY receiving program are available.
12. Connect the output of the interface, CW/RTTY receive keying to the computer input. (DB9 or DE9S connector to joystick port 1).
13. Initialize the RTTY program to receive baudot at 45 baud (60 WPM).
14. Tune in a RTTY signal. The majority of the RTTY signals in the amateur bands are 45 baud baudot. Observe the receive copy of the computer. If the received RTTY signal is strong and free of interference, tuned for maximum meter indication, the RTTY LED is flashing on in step with the signal's frequency shift, then the computer should be displaying understandable text. If not, make a small adjustment of R3 in either direction and note if any improvement in the text. This will set the 2211 to the correct operating point. If no improvement in the text is noted then:
 - a. The signal may not be 45 baud or on the proper sideband- try another signal.
 - b. If still no improvement, go to step 2 and start over.

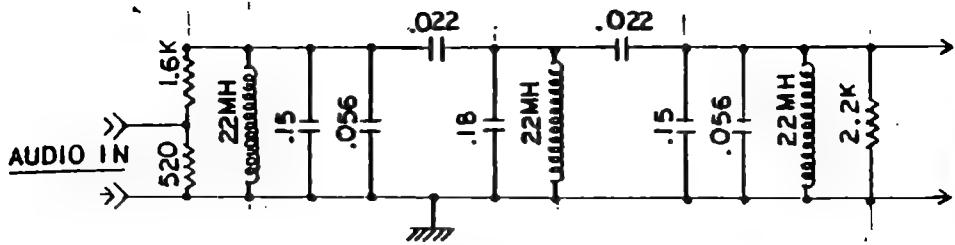


RTTY TRANSMIT

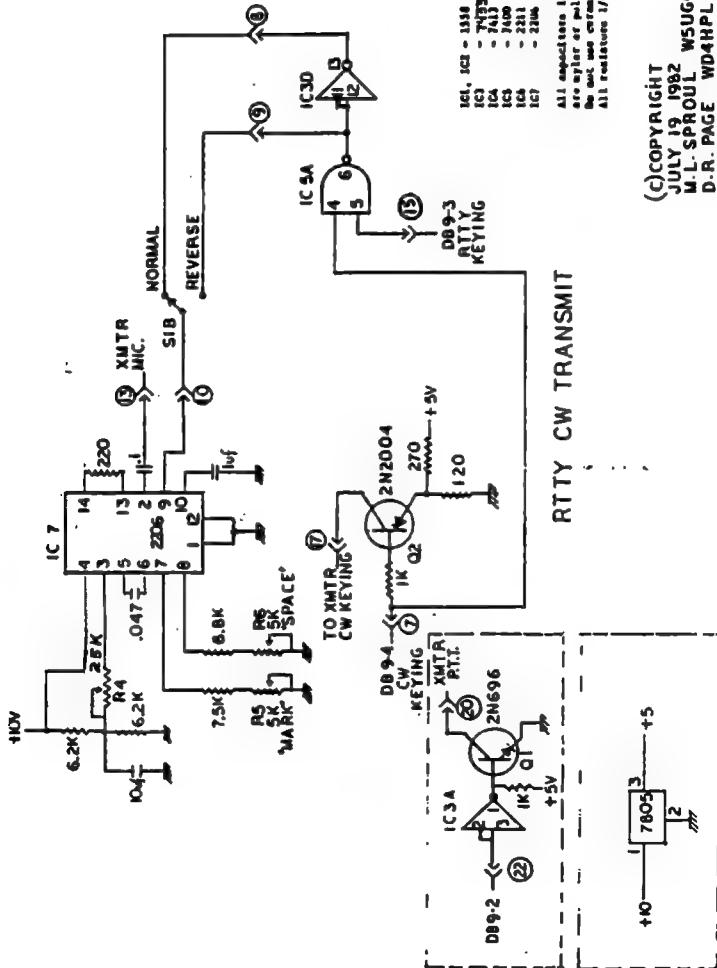
1. Disconnect the interface from the computer.
2. Apply +5 volts to IC5, pins 4 and 5
3. Place S1 in the "NORMAL" position.
4. Connect a frequency counter to IC7, pin 2
5. Adjust R4 to mid-range.
6. Adjust R5 for 2125 Hz.
7. Place S1 in the "REVERSE" position.
8. Adjust R6 to 2295 Hz.
9. Switch S1 between the "NORMAL" and "REVERSE" positions and assure the frequency at IC7 pin 2 is 2125 in the "NORMAL" position and 2295 Hz. in the "REVERSE" position.
10. If unable to adjust the output frequency to the indicated values, recheck the wiring. When S1 is in the "NORMAL" position, IC7 pin 9 should be at a logic "1" and at logic "0" with S1 in the "REVERSED" position.
11. Remove the +5 volts from the IC5 pins 4 and 5.
12. Connect the interface to the computer.
13. Connect the cable from the interface to the transmitter.
14. Connect the transmitter to a dummy load and tune up on the desired amateur band.
15. Place the transmitter in the lower sideband and PTT positions.
NOTE: Do not use the VOX position as the output of the AFSK generator will not activate the VOX.
16. Initialize the computer program for 45 baud baudot transmit.
17. The transmitter should be activated by the PTT circuit in the interface.
18. Adjust R4 to set the audio level into the transmitter. The audio level must be adjusted to assure that the transmitter is operating within its continuous-duty power input limitations.
*** CAUTION *** Excessive audio input level can lead to transmitter failure by exceeding the power dissipation rating of the final amplifier! NOTE: Excessive audio input level from the interface can cause reduced carrier suppression, reduced unwanted sideband suppression and spurious signals... all of which can lead to a citation from the FCC. In addition, you will have a terrible RTTY signal!
19. This completes the alignment of the RTTY portion of the interface.

CW RECEIVE

The CW receive block does not require any adjustment for proper operation. Adjustment of the resistor on the input of the active filter will permit a small variation in the response frequency of the active filter to suit individual preference. Tuning of CW signals is critical as bandpass of the active filter is quite narrow. The LED in the CW output will follow the keying of the received signal.



OPTIONAL RTTY FILTER



CW TRANSMIT

The control block for the transmitting of CW does not require any adjustment.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the interface is not critical. The interface can be constructed on perf-board using wire-wrap or point-to-point wire and solder. A power supply is not shown as a variety of wall-charger type power supplies can be used. For example, a wall-charger type supply rated at 9 volts DC and 250 ma. is currently being used. This supply has an output voltage of 10 volts when powering the interface. One word of caution when selecting parts: All of the capacitors associated with the 2211, 2206 and 1558 must be either mylar or polystyrene to assure stability of the circuits.

FINAL NOTES

The interface is being used with very good results in both RTTY and CW. The RTTY mode has been tested on the air using ASCII at 300 baud. The optional filter is recommended to provide better selectivity for RTTY reception.

RTTY INTERFACE BOARD CONNECTOR CONNECTIONS

- 1 GND
- 2 BLANK
- 3 +10 VOLTS
- 4 BLANK
- 5 AUDIO IN
- 6 BLANK
- 7 CW FROM COMPUTER
- 8 RTTY KEYING (INVERTED)
- 9 RTTY KEYING (NORMAL)
- 10 RTTY KEYING TO 2206
- 11 METER
- 12 METER
- 13 AFSK TO XMTR
- 14 CW TO COMPUTER
- 15 RTTY KEYING FROM COMPUTER
- 16 BLANK
- 17 CW KEYING
- 18 RTTY FROM TU (NORMAL)
- 19 LED
- 20 RTTY TO XMTR
- 21 RTTY FROM TU (INVERTED)
- 22 PTT FROM COMPUTER

RTTY/CW/ASCII INTERFACE MODIFICATIONS

by Tom Monahan, W3WGM

After deciding that the CW/RTTY interface article appearing in Volume 1, Number 3 of "Ad Astra..." (along with the corrected schematic) was just the unit I wanted by offering low cost and simplicity, I next decided on a construction method that slightly increased the cost of the interface but allowed for the addition of some features to aid in tuning. I also discovered the omission of a part from the circuit which caused my unit not to work in the RTTY/ASCII receive mode.

The unit was constructed using four different circuit boards: 1. RTTY/ASCII Receive, 2. CW Receive, 3. Transmit, 4. Power supply.

During the testing of the RTTY/ASCII receive board, the previously mentioned part omission was discovered then only FSK output I could get was composed of random pulses. A check of the Exar data book revealed that the XR-2211 required a filter capacitor from pin 8 to ground. The purpose of this capacitor is to remove chatter from the FSK output, which it did. A minimum value of .02 ufd was necessary for my circuit to operate properly although the data book specifies .005 ufd for a 300 baud rate. The unit is now functioning as it should with no apparent degradation due to the addition of the capacitor.

While studying the application notes, I also discovered that pin 6 of the XR-2211 provided an output when the RTTY signal was properly tuned. This output was applied to the now unused section of IC 3 which turned on a yellow LED to indicate a RTTY lock detect condition. An additional green LED was added to the circuit as shown to indicate the space signal. Tuning is now accomplished by observing that both red and green LEDs are flashing alternately, the tuning meter is at maximum deflection and the yellow LED is fully on with no flickering. Although the addition of two more LEDs might seem like overkill, I have found that they do add to the ease of tuning with only a slight increase in

the cost of construction, not to mention that three LEDs add much more to the asthetics of the interface than just one.

Implementing the above will require an additional 7433 IC as section "C" of IC 3 is now used for the lock detection LED. Additional LEDs and resistors will also be required.

The interface has proven to be an excellent performer under moderate QRM and QSB conditions without the aid of a RTTY filter while receiving on a TEN TEC 540 transceiver.

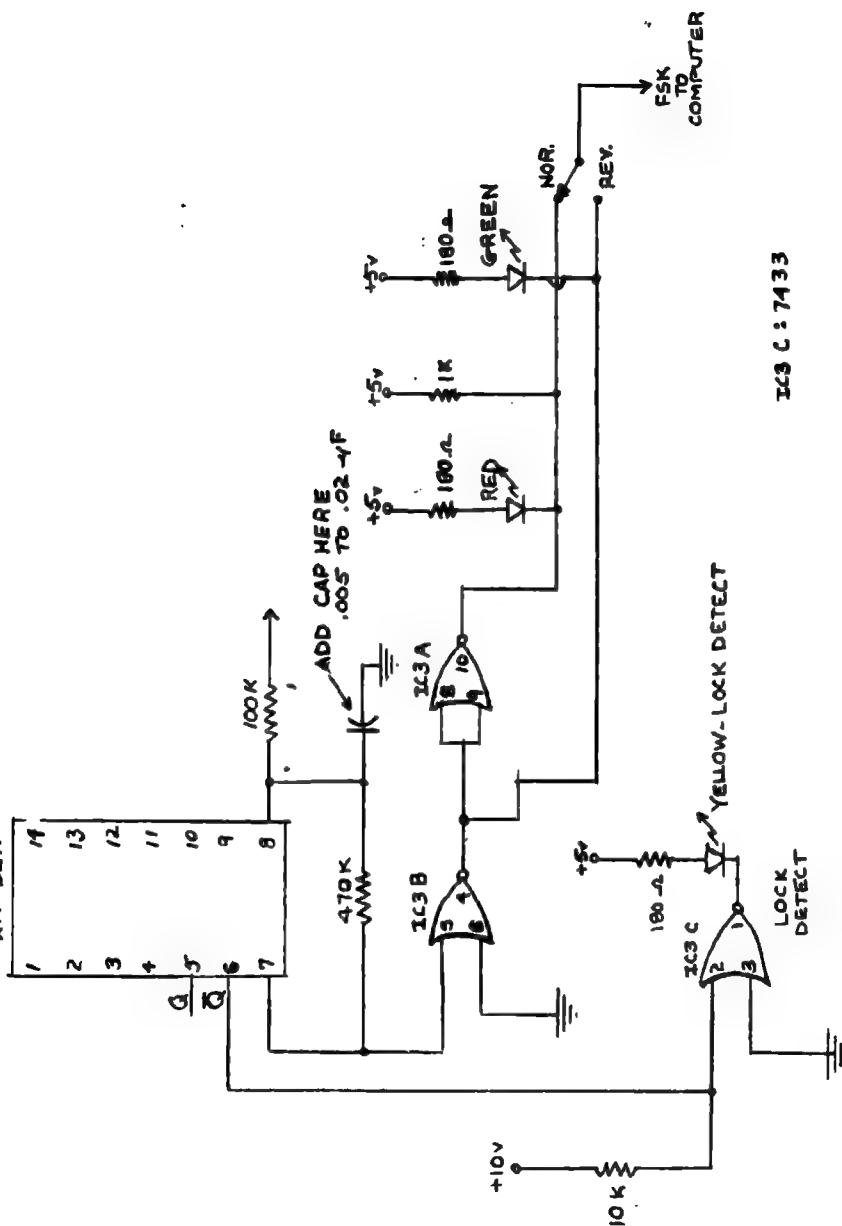
73, DE Tom, W3WCM

Editor's note: Due to the giant increase in our membership and the need for reprints of this interface article, we are reprinting the complete article (with corrections) in this issue. As noted in previous issues of "Ad Astra...", there may be some changes to the circuit for the keying circuits of some transceivers.



**ATARI® COMPUTER
ENTHUSIASTS**

R-221



MODIFICATION FOR RITTY/ASCII/CW INTERFACE

PROWRITER CHARACTERS by John Kirkham, KC4B

I was pleased to read the article about using the extra fonts in the NEC in issue No. 5. Since I purchased a PROWRITER and it is the same basic machine as the NEC I was looking forward to using the fonts. I was surprised to find different characters when I tried the technique. First I found that I got Japanese characters instead of the Greek letters I wanted even though I had set the switches for USA not Japan. A call to The Leading Edge gave me the information that you must send an "ESC &" to the printer to activate the Greek letters. Also they told me that to start double size characters you send a "CTRL N" and to end you send "CTRL O". Both these facts are not in the manual, but they promised a new manual soon with these corrections. After you send an "ESC &" you can get the character set as listed below. You must set DIP switch #2-6 to open position to activate the upper ASCII set (above 128--high bit set). For all these you must have set inverse video by using the logo key. The following set is from simple inverse video:

```
!=@ "=@ #=@ $=@ %=@ &=@ '=@ (=@ )=@ *=@
+=@ ,=@ -=@ .=@ /=@ 0=@ 1=@ 2=@ 3=@ 4=@
5=@ 6=@ 7=@ 8=@ 9=@ :=@ ;=@ <=@ ==@ >=@
?=@ @=@ A=@ B=@ C=@ D=@ E=@ F=@ G=@ H=@
I=@ J=@ K=@ L=@ M=@ N=@ O=@ P=@ Q=@ R=@
S=@ T=@ U=@ V=@ W=@ X=@ Y=@ Z=@ [=@ \=@
]=@ ^=@ _=@ a=@ b=@ c=@ d=@ e=@ f=@ g=@
h=@ i=@ j=@ k=@ l=@ m=@ n=@ o=@ p=@ q=@
r=@ s=@ t=@ u=@ v=@ w=@
```

The following are with the CTRL key as well as inverse video:

A=_ B=_ C=_ D=_ E=_ F=_ G=_ H=_ I=_ J=_
K=_ L=_ M=_ N=_ O=_ P=_ Q=_ R=_ S=_ T=_
U=_ V=_ W=_ X=_ Y=_ Z=_

Other characters may be formed from the following sequences. Remember all is in inverse video!

SPACE=α CTRL-,=_ CTRL-.== ESC DELETE=,
ESC INSERT=, ESC CTRL TAB=\
ESC SHIFT TAB=,

MUG SHOTS!



Herb Theiss

853HT



Mike Felack

NAZIOM

Let's see YOUR photo!

TTY PRINTER DRIVER

by Stacey, KEOF

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION

SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

```
0000      0100  .PAGE "SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION"
0110  ; NOTICE!
0120  ;      This program is being donated as
0130  ;      free, public domain software. I am giving all parties
0140  ;      unlimited right to use, modify, copy, distribute
0150  ;      this program. I am specifically withholding the
0160  ;      rights to sell for profit this program or any
0170  ;      direct derivative thereof.
0180  ;
0190  ;      March 1983
0200  ;      Hadley V. Stacey - KEOF
0210  ;
0220  ;      Its function is to replace the standard Atari
0230  ;      printer driver with one which supports 110 baud
0240  ;      ascii printers driven thru joystick port 1.
0250  ;
0260  ;      Because of the size, and for reasons of compatibility with
0270  ;      other software, most users will want two versions,
0280  ;      - one for running without a cartridge
0290  ;      - and one for use with a cartridge present.
0300  ;
0310  ;      It can be assembled using the Atari Assembler/Editor.
0320  ;
0330  ;      After you boot DOS, load the appropriate version using
0340  ;      the "L" option on the DOS menu. It will move
0350  ;      the display area in high memory down to make sufficient
0360  ;      room, then link itself to the device handler table
0370  ;      as device P: (printer).
0380  ;
0390  ;      After it has been loaded it will honor all printer requests
0400  ;      just like the standard print driver. ;
0410  ;      It does have one advantage over the standard driver,
0420  ;      you can drive the TTY driver concurrently with a modem,
0430  ;      something Atari won't let you do.
0440  ;
0450  ;      The listing contains the timing loop values for
0460  ;      several speeds other than 110 baud. I have
0470  ;      never tested them but they were derived using
0480  ;      the same mathematical analysis which were used
0490  ;      to determine the values for 110 baud.
0500  ;
0510  ;      Restrictions and Limitations
0520  ;      1. You must reload the driver if you
0530  ;         warmstart (eg. hit System Reset)
0540  ;      2. The timing loop values are sensitive to
0550  ;         vertical blank interrupt processing time,
0560  ;         and the characteristics of the display list.
0570  ;         If you build a different display list, or
0580  ;         extend the vertical blank handler it may
0590  ;         may be necessary to adjust the timing values.
0600  ;      3. It will not work with the program text editor
```

```

0610 ; because of a conflict in memory addresses.
0620 ; 4. I have had persistent problems using it as
0630 ; an AUTORUN.SYS file. I don't know what
0640 ; the problem is, and have not been too interested
0650 ; in trying to diagnose it.
0660 ;
0670 ; I hope it is useful to you. It gave me a way
0680 ; to use a free printer. Model 33's and 35's are
0690 ; selling for $25 to $100 in the Denver area, cheap
0700 ; but slow.
0710 ;
0720 ; The code could be adapted to drive a BAUDOT
0730 ; printer if you are so inclined, just have to
0740 ; change the serialization routine to translate to 5 level,
0750 ; and handle letters/figs generation.
0760 ;
0770 ; 73 - KEOF (stace)

```

NOTE: Use Port 1, Pin # 1 to switch current loop!

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
SYSTEM VARIABLES

```

0000      0780      .PAGE "SYSTEM VARIABLES"
0790 ;
0800 ; SET PTRORG TO:
0810 ;      $9E00 IF CARTRIDGE USED
0820 ;      $BE00 IF NO CARTRIDGE
9E00      0830 PTRORG = $9E00
0840 ;
0850 ; CIO COMMAND EQUATES
0003      0860 OPEN   = $03
000B      0870 PUTCHR = $0B
000C      0880 CLOSE  = $0C
0890 ;
0900 ; CIO MODE EQUATES
0004      0910 DPMIN  = $04
0008      0920 DPNOP  = $0B
0930 ;
0940 ; SYSTEM PAGE 0 VARIABLES
0011      0950 BRKKEY = $11
006A      0960 RAMTOP = $6A
0970 ;
0980 ; OTHER SYSTEM VARIABLES
022A      0990 CDTNFS3 = $022A
02E0      1000 RUNADR = $02E0
02E2      1010 INTADR = $02E2
02E4      1020 RAMBIZ = $02E4
02E5      1030 MENTOP = $02E5
02E7      1040 MEMLO  = $02E7
031A      1050 HATAB  = $031A
1060 ;
1070 ; IOCB FIELDS
0342      1080 ICCOM  = $0342
0344      1090 ICBAL  = $0344
0345      1100 ICBMH = $0345
0348      1110 ICBLL  = $0348
0349      1120 ICBLH = $0349
034A      1130 ICAX1  = $034A
034B      1140 ICAX2  = $034B
1150 ;
1160 ; DCB EQUATES
0301      1170 DUNIT = $0301
0302      1180 DCOMND = $0302
0304      1190 DBUF   = $0304
030A      1200 DSECT  = $030A
1210 ;
1220 ; HARDWARE REGISTERS
D010      1230 TRIGO = $D010
D011      1240 TRIG1 = $D011
D01D      1250 GRACTL = $D01D
D300      1260 PORTA = $D300
D301      1270 PORTB = $D301
D302      1280 PACTL = $D302

```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
SYSTEM VARIABLES

D303	1290	PBCTL = \$D303
D40E	1300	NMIEN = \$D40E
	1310	;
	1320	! SYSTEM ENTRY POINTS
07E0	1330	DB9INT = \$07E0
E45C	1340	SETVBV = \$E45C
E456	1350	CIOV = \$E456
E453	1360	DBKINV = \$E453

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
MOVE DISPLAY AREA

0000	1370	.PAGE "MOVE DISPLAY AREA"
0000	1380	#= \$8000
8000	1390	PTRINT = \$
8000 A99D	1400	LDA #PTRORG/256-1
8002 B56A	1410	STA RAMTOP
8004 BDE402	1420	STA RAMSIZ
8007 BDE602	1430	STA MEMTOP+1
800A CEE602	1440	DEC MEMTOP+1
800D A9FF	1450	LDA #0FF
800F BDE302	1460	STA MEMTOP
8012 20F6F3	1470	JBR #F3F6
8015 60	1480	RTB
8016	1490	#= INTADR
02E2 0080	1500	.WORD PTRINT

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
SYSTEM DATA BASE

02E4	1510	.PAGE "SYSTEM DATA BASE"
	1520	;
02E4	1530	#= PTRORG
	1540	; LOCAL DATA BABE
009B	1550	NL = 155
000D	1560	CR = 13
000A	1570	LF = 10
0018	1580	BSP = 24
000C	1590	FF = 12
0007	1600	BEL = 7
0009	1610	HT = 9
0001	1620	TMARK = 1
0000	1630	TSPACE = 0
9E00 01	1640	LPCOL .BYTE 1
9E01 01	1650	LPLIN .BYTE 1
9E02 49	1660	RMAR0 .BYTE 73
9E03 00	1670	WTCT .BYTE 0
9E04 00	1680	XCT .BYTE 0
9E05 00	1690	YCT .BYTE 0
9E06 00	1700	SERCHR .BYTE 0
9E07 00	1710	SPCCT .BYTE 0
9E08 00	1720	NXTTB .BYTE 0
9E09 00	1730	BITARY .BYTE TSPACE
9E0A 00	1740	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
9E0B 00		
9E0C 00		
9E0D 00		
9E0E 00		
9EOF 00		
9E10 00		
9E11 00		
9E12 01	1750	.BYTE TMARK, TMARK
9E13 01		

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
BAUD RATE/DELAY LOOP TERM TABLE

```

9E14      1760      .PAGE "BAUD RATE/DELAY LOOP TERM TABLE"
1770      1780      -----
1790      1800      BAUD RATE VS DELAY LOOP TERM
1810      1820      TABLE. EACH ENTRY IS X,Y PAIR
1830      1840      DELAY TIME IN CYCLES IS:
1850      1860      DT=27+XVAL*(19+YVAL*9)
1870      1880      CYCLE TIME IS .876562 USEC
1890      1890      .BYTE 14,77,11 ; 0    110
9E14  OE  1890      .BYTE 14,77,11 ; 0    110
9E15  4D  1890      .BYTE 14,77,11 ; 0    110
9E16  0B  1890      .BYTE 14,77,11 ; 0    110
1900      1900      .BYTE 32,11,10 ; 1    300
1910      1920      .BYTE 2,102,10 ; 2    600
1930      1940      .BYTE 06,15,10 ; 3    1200
1950      1960      .BYTE 11,04,10 ; 4    1800
1970      1980      .BYTE 07,05,10 ; 5    2400
1990      2000      .BYTE 03,11,10 ; 6    3000
2010      2020      .BYTE 02,14,10 ; 7    3600
2030      2040      .BYTE 01,25,10 ; 8    4200
2050      2060      .BYTE 01,21,10 ; 9    4800
2070      2080      .BYTE 02,05,10 ;10   7200
2090      2100      .BYTE 02,03,10 ;11   9600
2110      2120      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2130      2140      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2150      2160      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2170      2180      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2190      2200      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2210      2220      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2230      2240      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2250      2260      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2270      2280      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200
2290      2300      .BYTE 01,04,10 ;12   19200

```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
INITIALIZATION

```

9E17      2040      .PAGE "INITIALIZATION"
2050      2060      RSTART = $
9E17  A938  2070      LDA #938
9E19  BD02D3  2080      STA PACTL
9E1C  A9FF  2090      LDA #9FF
9E1E  BD00D3  2100      STA PORTA
9E21  A93C  2110      LDA #93C
9E23  BD02D3  2120      STA PACTL
9E26  A900  2130      LDA #900
9E28  BD1DD0  2140      STA GRACTL
9E2B  A9FF  2150      LDA #9FF
9E2D  BD00D3  2160      STA PORTA
9E30  A93B  2170      LDA #PRVCTR&900FF
9E32  BD1B03  2180      STA HATAB+1
9E35  A99E  2190      LDA #PRVCTR/256
9E37  BD1C03  2200      STA HATAB+2
9E3A  60  2210      RTB
2220      2230      PRVCTR = $
9E3B  469E  2240      .WORD PTRPN-1
9E3D  4B9E  2250      .WORD PTRCLS-1
9E3F  639F  2260      .WORD PTRBTB-1
9E41  4D9E  2270      .WORD PTRPTB-1
9E43  659F  2280      .WORD PTRSTA-1
9E45  659F  2290      .WORD PTRSPC-1

```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
DEVICE HANDLER.

```

9E47      2300      .PAGE "DEVICE HANDLER"
         2310      ;
         2320      I OPEN HANDLER
         2330      PTRPN = $
9E47 A901 2340      LDA #01
9E49 BD019E 2350      STA LPLIN
         2360      ;
         2370      I CLOSE HANDLER
         2380      PTRCLS = $
9E4C A90D 2390      LDA #CR
         2400      ;
         2410      I PUT BYTE HANDLER FOR MODEL 33/33 TELETYPE
         2420      PTRPTB = $
9E4E A8 2430      TAY
9E4F BA 2440      TXA
9E50 48 2450      PHA
9E51 98 2460      TYA
9E52 48 2470      PHA
9E53 AD039E 2480      LDA WTCT
9E56 F013 2490      BEQ TTY01
9E58 A8 2500      TAY
9E59 A903 2510      LDA #3 ; TIMER 3
9E5B A200 2520      LDX #0
9E5D BE039E 2530      STX WTCT
9E60 BD2402 2540      STA CDTMF3
9E63 203CE4 2550      JSR SETVBU
9E66 2560      TTY00 = $
9E66 AC2A02 2570      LDY CDTMF3 ; WAIT FOR PRV CHAR TO COMPLETE
9E69 D0FB 2580      BNE TTY00
9E6B 2590      TTY01 = $
9E6B 68 2600      PLA
9E6C A411 2610      LDY BRICKY
9E6E D003 2620      BNE TTY02
9E70 A080 2630      LDY #980
9E72 4C649F 2640      JMP TTYEXT
9E73 2650      TTY02 = $
         2660      ;
         2670      CHRNLL = $
9E75 C99B 2680      CMP #NL
9E77 D00D 2690      BNE CHKCR
9E79 A90A 2700      LDA #LF
9E7B 204E9E 2710      JSR PTRPTB
9E7E A90D 2720      LDA #CR
9E80 204E9E 2730      JSR PTRPTB
9E83 4C629F 2740      JMP TTYXT
         2750      ;
9E86 2760      CHKCR = $
9E86 C90D 2770      CMP #CR
9E88 D018 2780      BNE CHKLF
9E8A 20679F 2790      JSR SEROUT
9E8D AD009E 2800      LDA LPCOL

```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
DEVICE HANDLER

```

9E90 4A 2810      LSR A
9E91 4A 2820      LSR A
9E92 BD039E 2830      STA WTCT
9E93 A901 2840      LDA #01
9E97 BD009E 2850      STA LPCOL
9E98 A900 2860      LDA #0
9E9C BD079E 2870      STA SPCCT
9E9F 4C629F 2880      JMP TTYXT
         2890      ;
9EA2 2900      CHKLF = $
9EA2 C90A 2910      CMP #LF
9EA4 D01A 2920      BNE CHKHT
9EA6 20679F 2930      JSR SEROUT
9EA9 A902 2940      LDA #02
9EAB BD039E 2950      STA WTCT
9EAE EE019E 2960      INC LPLIN

```

```

9EB1 AD019E 2970 LDA LPLIN
9EB4 C943 2980 CMP #67
9EB4 D005 2990 BNE CHKLF1
9EB8 A901 3000 LDA #01
9EBA BD019E 3010 STA LPLIN
9EBD 3020 CHKLF1 = *
9EBD 4C629F 3030 JMP TTYXT
9EBD 3040 I
9EC0 3050 CHKHT = *
9EC0 C909 3060 CMP #HT
9EC2 D023 3070 BNE CHKFF
9EC4 DB 3080 CLD
9EC5 18 3090 CLC
9EC6 A908 3100 LDA #08
9EC8 6D009E 3110 ADC LPCOL
9ECB 29FB 3120 AND #FB
9ECD CD029E 3130 CMP RMARG
9ED0 9003 3140 BCC CHKHT1
9ED2 A99B 3150 LDA #NL
9ED4 4C759E 3160 JMP CHKNL
9ED7 3170 CHKHT1 = *
9ED7 BD009E 3180 STA LPCOL
9EDA A909 3190 LDA #HT
9EDC 20679F 3200 JSR SEROUT
9EDF A91E 3210 LDA #30
9EE1 BD039E 3220 STA WTCT
9EE4 4C629F 3230 JMP TTYXT
9EE7 3240 I
9EE7 3250 CHKFF = *
9EE7 C90C 3260 CMP #FF
9EE9 D018 3270 BNE CHKBEL
9EEB AC009E 3280 LDY LPCOL
9EEE C001 3290 CPY #01
9EF0 F00A 3300 BEQ CHKF02
9EF2 A90D 3310 LDA #CR
9EF4 204E9E 3320 JSR PTRPTB

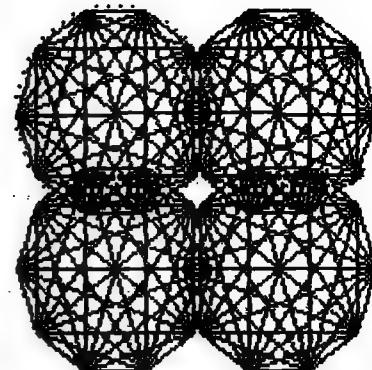
```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
DEVICE HANDLER

```

9EF7 3330 CHKF01 = *
9EF7 A99B 3340 LDA #NL
9EF9 204E9E 3350 JSR PTRPTB
9EFC 3360 CHKF02 = *
9EFC AD019E 3370 LDA LPLIN
9EFF C901 3380 CMP #01
9F01 D0F4 3390 BNE CHKF01
9F03 4C629F 3400 JMP TTYXT
9F03 3410 I
9F04 3420 CHKBEL = *
9F06 C907 3430 CMP #BEL
9F08 D00D 3440 BNE CHICKHR
9F0A 20679F 3450 JSR SEROUT
9F0D A90F 3460 LDA #15
9F0F BD039E 3470 STA WTCT
9F12 4C629F 3480 JMP TTYXT
9F12 3490 I
9F15 3500 BNDSPC = *
9F15 A920 3510 LDA #'
9F17 3520 CHICKHR = *
9F17 297F 3530 AND #97F
9F19 DB 3540 CLD
9F1A C920 3550 CMP #'
9F1C 90F7 3560 BCC BNDSPC
9F1E D017 3570 BNE CHKC1
9F20 EE079E 3580 INC SPCCT
9F23 AD009E 3590 LDA LPCOL
9F26 18 3600 CLC
9F27 6D079E 3610 ADC SPCCT
9F2A CD029E 3620 CMP RMARG
9F2D D033 3630 BNE TTYXT
9F2F A99B 3640 LDA #NL
9F31 204E9E 3650 JSR PTRPTB
9F34 4C629F 3660 JMP TTYXT
9F37 3670 CHKC1 = *

```

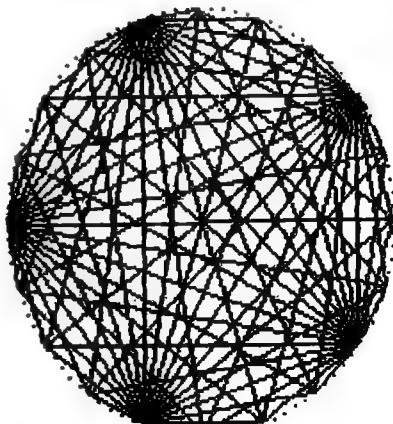


NEC 8023A-C ART
by Jack, WD8BNG

```

9F37 C97E 3680 CMP #97E
9F39 B0DA 3690 BCS BNDSPC
9F3B 48 3700 PHA
9F3C AD079E 3710 LDA SPCCT
9F3F FOOD 3720 BEQ CHKC3
9F41 3730 CHKC2 = *
9F41 A920 3740 LDA #
9F43 20679F 3750 JSR SEROUT
9F46 EE009E 3760 INC LPCOL
9F49 CE079E 3770 DEC SPCCT
9F4C D0F3 3780 BNE CHKC2
9F4E 3790 CHKC3 = *
9F4E 68 3800 PLA
9F4F 20679F 3810 JSR SEROUT
9F52 EE009E 3820 INC LPCOL
9F55 AD029E 3830 LDA RMARG
9F58 CD009E 3840 CMP LPCOL

```



TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
DEVICE HANDLER

```

9F5B D005 3850 BNE TTYXT
9F5D A99B 3860 LDA #NL
9F5F 204E9E 3870 JSR PTRPTB
9F62 3880 TTYXT = *
9F62 A001 3890 LDY #01
9F64 3900 TTYEXT = *
9F64 68 3910 PLA
9F65 AA 3920 TAX
3930 ;
3940 ; THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENTRIES
3950 ; WHICH ARE UNDEFINED
9F66 3960 PTR8TB = * ; GET BYTE
9F66 3970 PTRSTA = * ; GET STATUS
9F66 3980 PTR9PC = * ; SPECIAL I/O
9F66 60 3990 RTS
4000 ;
4010 ; SERIALIZE BYTE TO:
4020 ; 1 START BIT
4030 ; 8 DATA BITS
4040 ; 1-2 STOP BITS (2-110 BAUD ONLY)
9F67 4050 SEROUT = *
9F67 BD069E 4060 STA SERCHR
9F6A A000 4070 LDY #0
9F6C A900 4080 SER01 LDA #TSPACE
9F6E 99099E 4090 SER02 STA BITARY,Y
9F71 CB 4100 INY
9F72 C009 4110 CPY #09
9F74 F00A 4120 BEQ SER03
9F76 4E069E 4130 ROR SERCHR
9F79 90F1 4140 BCC SER01
9F7B A901 4150 LDA #TMARK
9F7D 4C6E9F 4160 JMP SER02
9F80 4170 SER03 = *
9F80 A000 4180 LDY #0
4190 ;
4200 ; START TIME CRITICAL
4210 ; CYCLE COUNT INCLUDED IN DELAY
4220 ;
9F82 B9099E 4230 SER05 LDA BITARY,Y ; 4
9F85 8D00D3 4240 STA PORTA ; 4
9F88 AD149E 4250 LDA YVAL ; 4
9F8B 8D049E 4260 STA XCT ; 4
9F8E 4270 DL01 = *
9F8E AD159E 4280 LDA YVAL ; 4
9F91 8D059E 4290 STA XCT ; 4
9F94 4300 DL02 = *
9F94 CE059E 4310 DEC XCT ; 6
9F97 D0F8 4320 BNE DL02 ; 2 3
9F99 CE049E 4330 DEC XCT ; 6
9F9C DOFO 4340 BNE DL01 ; 2 3
9F9E CB 4350 INY ; 2
9F9F CC169E 4360 CPY BITCT ; 4

```

TTY PRINTER DRIVER - DOS VERSION
DEVICE HANDLER

```

9FA2 D00E 4370 BNE SER05 ; 3
4380 ;
4390 ; END TIME CRITICAL
9FA4 60 4400 RTS
9FA5 4410 #- RUNADR
02E0 179E 4420 WORD RSTART
02E2 4430 .END

```

MEMBER SERVICES

DISKETTES W/SLEEVES

We are now able to obtain diskettes with sleeves at a low price. Previously, the sleeves were an additional cost due to the bulk-style packaging of the disks. These disks could be one of several brands as we receive only what is available at the moment from the supplier. These brands have been Wabash, Memorex, Scotch and Verbatim in the past. Cost from Net HQ is \$2.00 per diskette. Shipping is included in orders for 5 diskettes or more. If the order is for less than 5 diskettes, please enclose an extra \$1.00 to cover the postage. The profit (\$.40 less postage) goes into making "Ad Astra..." bigger and better!

DISKETTE STORAGE BOXES

We have on hand a small number of plain white boxes of the type that diskettes are usually purchased in. These boxes are available for \$.50 each. Send an 8 X 10" envelope with enough postage for your boxes. Each box weighs approx. 1 oz. We will investigate the possibility of printing the "Ad Astra..." logo on the boxes at a later date!

IMPORTANT!

It is VERY important that members who have moved or changed their address to contact Net HQ with the new information immediately.

Also, if you feel that the "subscription" information on your mailing label is not correct, please send a photocopy of your check or a copy of your confirmation letter (the letter that was sent to you when you registered with the net.)

I try very hard to keep all information current and I have 2 separate data bases for all members. Of course, it IS possible that I goofed somewhere along the line! Let me know if you think I did!

THANKS!

Jack, WD8BNG

NEW MEMBERS!!!

It was my intention to print a comprehensive list of all of our members in this issue because I predicted that our growth after the Christmas season would slow down considerably! Not so! The members presented here are NEM! These good folks have joined our ranks only in the last 68 days! In order to have a complete list of members, you will have to combine this list with those found in Vol. 1, issues 5 and 6!

In order for us to withstand the economic impact of such a large number of folks, of which about 98% receive "Ad Astra...", I have obtained a bulk-rate permit from the post office. It does make more work for myself since I must keep all of the mailings in order by zip code, add stickers to the bundles etc. Of course the trusty ATARI Computer helps out with the help of DATA PERFECT! I still maintain a separate mailing list (of my own design) as it gives me a second data base to make comparisons with to prevent the accidental "loss" of a member's file.

I have also added one other feature to the data base.... every member of the net has a membership number! If I don't forget to format the labels correctly, you will find YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER to the right of your name and callsign. These numbers were not arbitrarily assigned... they are assigned in the order in which you contacted net HQ for registration as a member. Guess who got #0001???

NEW MEMBERS AS OF APRIL 9, 1983

Charles Grenell WA4HSS
Steve Zeier
Vernon Harrison N6AUO
Ron Mettler WB4GHU
Dave Parker
James L. Porter
Pete Clough WD4GPO
Dave Weeks KY4I
Jefferson King KA8JKV
Donal Duffey WB4A
Warren Howard Jr. WB7BNP
Dale McNulty
Eddie Sexton N8EMZ

Vic Parker G6IRB
Bob Scott W9BCWV4
Ron Walters HALDE
Marty Schultz
Zvonimir Makovek dipl.ing. YU3MI
Joel Malman WA1GVM
Brian Erickson K6UJU
Charles Bloomer N4BUR
Greg Haines WB4PRU
Dr. Donald Deye M.D.
Steve White WA3IAO
Jimmy Davis (SML)
Bob Marchese K1NOK

Edouard Cournoyer WA4UMO
Ken Wolfe KASLEB
Ray Looney WA5PPD
Jerry Green N8DI
John Behnke (SML)
Dr. Wolfgang Klein DL1SAU
Jim Robb W6OUL
Larry Clouse N8AAU
Mark Yuill WB7FAM
Marty Rigoulot WA1IRA
Bill Jones WJ4H
Lanny Vrooman KB3BV
Tom Arciero WA2OHD
Peggy Arciero WB2OHD
Jim Perdue KC6NG
Frank Treadwell K3LDE
Tony Fontecchio
Lee Castille
Karl E. Eby
Russ Brandt KE4KL
Don Peattie WB6TEE
Al Jacobs W3BHN
Chuck Volkland W6JNF
L.B. Sanders WB8OMJ
LeRoy Caudill (SML)
Bill Carlton K8BTB
Southland Electronics
Alan Lefcort WB3GPR
Gene Royer WA6PSA
Robert Werner
Ray Burbank N4CKK
Donald Haines WD9EFT
Tom Becker WB9TJD
Marc Campbell Jr. W8RBO
Norman Allen K9FAR
Rev. Phillip Williams KA5DNB
Mrs. J. Hogan
Robert Hildebrand Jr. K3UWJ
Carl Shepard WB2DXZ
Jan McLernon KD6LB
Steve Elek Jr. KB9GP

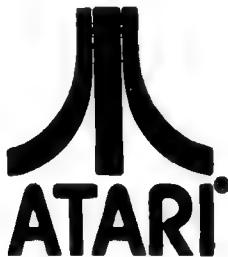
Howard Estes WB4GUD
Ken Kroth WB2VJB
James Keckley N8BY
Jeff Davis N8ADX
Moody Griggs WA4INZ
'Doc' Doctor WA9QJQ
Nylen Braun WA8VEX
Charles Laye
Mike Trussell KABASH
Rick Segal KABLCX
Tony Terranova
Dean French N6AJK
Ken Morgan
Tom Monahan W3HMH
Burt Grebin K2KLN
Larry Engelbert N4ECP
Karl Schmitz VE6BKY
David Gregory KJ6P
Daniel Gregory N6HEY
Hadley Stacey K6BF
Al Gordon N6ZI
Les Otto KC9BD
Ron Azarkiewicz WA9RHU
Jim Bennett WB4NRK
Agust Bjarnason TF 3 OM
Arthur Clark W6OHS
Cheryl Peters NKGH
Al Gudbaur WB92H0
Ed Cope WD2AKK
Bob Main KB4CL
Rufus Brown WA4LLO
Sheldon Hesson (SML)
Robert Mastracci (SML)
Wayne Kennedy (SML)
Tony Barber (SML)
Bruce Freistedt
Gene Lee WB4NUH
Tom Hall AK2B
Richard Lawrence N8DVM
John Kirby N3AQZ

CLASSIFIEDS

I am very interested in swaping software with any other net members. Please contact: Woody Griggs, WA4NZD, 5213 35th Avenue West, Bradenton, FL 33529

I would be interested in trading programs from my library. Please send your list to me and I will do likewise. DE Larry Clouse, N0AAU, 305 W. Benton, Windsor, Missouri 65360

FOR TRADE: Microtek 32K board and Newell industries FASTCHIP (MATH). WANTED: Two (2) ATARI CX-853 16K RAM modules. Contact: Jimmy Davis, P.O. Box 6342, Lawton, Oklahoma 73506.



ATARI MICROCOMPUTER NETWORK LIBRARY

TO OBTAIN A LISTING OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS:

Send your request WITH \$1.00 to cover wear and tear on the printer to the librarian.

TO OBTAIN SPECIFIC PROGRAMS FROM THE LIBRARY:

Send the media, tape or disk, to the librarian along with a self-addressed stamped envelope with enough postage to cover return of the media. Any donation to cover the use of the drives would, I'm sure, be appreciated. The address for the library is:

LIBRARIAN- ATARI MICRO-NET

John Adams, KC5FH
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, Texas 78232

```
10 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
20 REM XXXPRECISION AUDIO GENERATORXXX
30 REM XXX BY XXX
40 REM XXX DAVID VOIT XXX
50 REM XXX XXX
60 REM XXX WB6TOU XXX
70 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
80 ? CHR$(125)
90 ? " PRECISION AUDIO GENERATOR":?
100 ? "THIS PROGRAM WILL CREATE A PRECISION"
110 ? "AUDIO FREQUENCY FOR TESTING AND"
120 ? "ALIGNMENT PURPOSES. THE FREQUENCY IS"
130 ? "WITHIN .86% OF THE SPECIFIED AMOUNT"
140 ? "AND AUDIO OUTPUT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM"
150 ? "THE MONITOR JACK PIN-2 (+) AND 3 (GND) "
160 ? "THE FREQUENCY MAY BE CHANGED BY"
170 ? "PRESSING <F> AND THE VOLUME MAY BE"
180 ? "RAISED OR LOWERED BY PRESSING"
190 ? "<+> OR <-> KEYS. THE PIN LAYOUT OF"
200 ? "THE JACK IS.":?
210 ? " AUDIO 3o o1 COMPOSITE"
220 ? " OUTPUT LUMINENCE"
230 ?
240 ? "COMPOSITE 5o o COMPOSITE"
250 ? " 2"
260 ? " o"
270 ? " GROUND"
280 ? :GOSUB 440
290 ? "SELECT A VOLUME LEVEL BETWEEN 0 AND 15";
300 INPUT V:VOLUME=V+160
310 POKE 53763,VOLUME:FOR T=1 TO 99:NEXT T
320 IF PEEK(764)=6 THEN VOLUME=VOLUME+1
330 IF PEEK(764)=14 THEN VOLUME=VOLUME-1
340 IF PEEK(764)=56 THEN GOSUB 440
350 POKE 765,255
360 IF VOLUME>175 THEN VOLUME=175
370 POKE 752,1
380 IF VOLUME<160 THEN VOLUME=160
390 ? CHR$(125):POSITION 2,1
400 ? "FREQUENCY= ";1789790/(2*(NF+7));" HERTZ"
410 ? "VOLUME= ";VOLUME-160
420 GOTO 310
430 POKE 764,255
440 POKE 764,255
450 ? "WHAT IS THE FREQUENCY IN HZ.":;
460 INPUT F
470 NF=(1789790/(2*F))-7:IF NF-INT(NF)>0.5 THEN NF=INT(NF)+1
480 HB=INT(NF/256):LB=NF-HB*256
490 POKE 53768,120:POKE 53762,HB:POKE 53760,LB
500 RETURN
```

NOTES FROM THE NET!

From Bill Froude, HP1XWF

If you have made a great boo boo by giving two or more files on a disk the same name, all is not lost! In BASIC direct mode, execute POKE 3118,0 and rename one of the files on the disk. As soon as this is done, re-boot by turning the system off to prevent confusing the DOS.

Also, Bill reminds us that using POKE 1913,80 will turn off the verify during write operation to speed up the process of transferring disk files.

Our thanks to Jack Perron of ATARI for the wonderful write-up that he gave us in the spring 1983 issue of "The ATARI Connection". We have added new members to our roster because of the publicity that Jack, Earl, and Ted have given us in the magazine.

Our congratulations to member Scott Persson, WB0QPP, whose article on programming your ATARI 800 into a RTTY AFSK generator was published in the March 1983 issue of "BYTE" Magazine. Scott has developed a complete RTTY program on a ROM board for the ATARI system! All indications are that this RTTY program will support disk I/O and has many advanced features. We will publish a complete review of this program as soon as possible. Preliminary reports are that it will support almost any TU that you can connect to the ATARI system! Also, your callsign is individually burned into the ROM when you order the program, making it un-necessary to even load in the callsign for the CW ID! Please contact Scott at: 4719 Valley St., Omaha, Nebraska 68106.

Rumor has it that there will be yet another commercial ATARI-based magazine in the near future! Apparently the ATARI Computer system has become so popular that it rates as many as the Apple and one more major magazine than the TRS-80! Let's hope the trend continues!

Jim Stafford, AA8B, has been using the MONARCH DATA SYSTEMS BASIC COMPILER, "ABC" for the past few weeks. Jim says that this compiler works extremely well and really speeds program execution several hundred percent! One word of caution is that like many compilers it does not support floating-point math functions and any programs using these functions will need conversions made. Jim says that the program is very well documented and that it is well worth the price!

Member John Behnke, SWL, writes to inform us that a company known as SPARTAN SOFTWARE, 3417 Nobel Ave. N., Crystal, Minnesota 55422, has a modification to the '810 disk drive and support software known as "ARCHIVER" that will allow the same capabilities as the highly acclaimed "Happy 810 ENHANCEMENT". Price for this mod is claimed to be \$75 as opposed to the "HAPPY 810 ENHANCEMENT" which goes for about \$250! No other information is known at this time.

And yet ANOTHER keyboard for the '400! This one is from ATTO-SOFT, 832 E. Third St., Galesburg, IL 61401, (309) 343-4114. This unit, the KB-400, fits into the '400's keyboard area in a manner like the INHOME SOFTWARE B-KEY 400. (Notice a similarity in names?) The KB-400's keyboard sits about 1/2" higher than it's highly acclaimed predecessor, but has the advantage of having a layout the same as the original '400 so no re-learning of the layout is necessary. Price of the KB-400 is \$89.95 + \$3.50 P&H.

From Don Moon, N6FTR:

I recently received Bob Holsti's new RTTY/ASCII program and I'm favorably impressed. I have never seen more complete menu-driven instructions than this package contains. I do wish that the program supported output to the printer. Bob's new Address is: 113C Ash Dr., Eglin AFB, Florida 32542

From member Jimmy Davis (SWL): I read the article about wiring up a connector to the monitor jack on the ATARI 800. I'm not very handy with a soldering iron so I took the easy way out! I went to my local TV-Stereo dealer and found a 5-pin DIN to 4-RCA phono-plug adapter. The color-coding on the model that I found was as follows: Black- audio, White- composite video, Red- composite luminance and Yellow- chroma. I had been using my VCR's video input for testing!

ANTIC!

We are pleased to report that ANTIC Magazine has announced that they will be going monthly starting with the April 1983 issue! This is a great development for all of us and it is indicative of the amount of support that the ATARI system is gathering in the marketplace as well as the aftermarket!

AUTOMATE and RS232 SUPPORT

I was very pleased to see the January 83 issue of "COMPUTE" had several articles for the ATARI 400/800. One of them was "Automate your ATARI" by J.T. Wrobel. It is a BASIC program that allows you to write your own AUTORUN.SYS file. If you want to make things easier for unskilled operators, you may have preselected program come up running without typing a single character. This program is often one where any program can be simply selected from a menu.

Another article in the same issue described a communications program (JTERM) useful for transferring data to or from bulletin boards, time-share systems, or other ATARI's. I wanted to combine these two programs on one disk where JTERM would come up running. In a matter of minutes I used AUTOMATE to build a special AUTORUN.SYS. Powering the computer down and back up produced JTERM running as expected. Then....."GOTCHA".....

"ERROR 130-NONEXISTANT DEVICE"

This message is saying that JTERM was trying to open "R1" and that the RS232 handler had not been loaded. After reading all I could find about the ATARI AUTORUN.SYS I could find little more than it polls the peripheral units (if any) and loads the 1762-byte RS232 handler from the 850. The Automate version of AUTORUN.SYS replaces, but does not include, the ATARI version.

Since I had already done too much to come up empty the only remaining option was to "GUESS".

My procedure follows:

- 1) Create AUTORUN.SYS with AUTOMATE. (Automatically written to disk)
- 2) Rename AUTORUN.SYS to AUTORUN.NEW.
- 3) Duplicate ATARI's AUTORUN.SYS from the Master diskette.
- 4) Copy AUTORUN.NEW,AUTORUN.SYS/A This APPENDS the New to the original.

Much to my amazement this procedure worked. The RS232 handler was loaded and the Autoboot worked also..GREAT! But what if....the 850 is turned off when booting?

!!!AMAZING machine this ATARI!!!

The Autoboot portion still works.

I don't understand all I know about this subject so please don't write and ask embarrassing questions.....BUT IT WORKS.....



AND IT STILL WON'T RUN

Have you spent hours typing and days checking a program from a magazine only to decide there must be an error in the magazine? Sometimes there ARE errors in a printed program but not nearly as many as we make entering it. I ALWAYS have to do quite a bit of editing.

There are known BUGS in the ATARI screen editor that cause it to crash and hang the machine. Save your program every 10 to 15 minutes. Apparently there are other BUGS or at least TRAPS that allow characters to exist in a BASIC program that do not show in a listing.

When I can't find any errors in a new program but it still won't run I always do the following:

- 1)LIST the program to disk.
- 2)Clear memory with NEW command.
- 3)ENTER program from disk.
- 4)SAVE program
- 5)RUN program

In many cases the program will now run.



WRITE ENABLE NOTCH TOOL & GUIDE

Many homemade tools have been suggested for cutting the write enable notch in your single sided diskettes. You may have a readymade tool and not know it. Two snips from a Nibbling Tool and the new notch is identical to the original.

I then made a notch guide by cutting the corner from a heavy envelope and cutting the guide notch in it. Now I can quickly position the guide and SNIP-SNIP: PERFECT EVERY TIME!

Although not as cheap as homemade, the \$9.95 Nibbling Tool cuts diskettes AND 18 gauge aluminum.



from DAVE WA7JSC

USE A COMMON CASSETTE RECORDER FOR ATARI DATA!

Al, WA2NSM, has forwarded this schematic with the permission of Paul Trudeau who developed this system for attaching a standard audio tape recorder to the ATARI 400/800/1200XL system. According to Al, it works just fine on user-written tapes in BASIC, but difficulties may be experienced with machine-language tapes or commercially available tapes.
CAVEAT USER!

Also, there is no provision for motor control, so you will have to cue the drive manually.

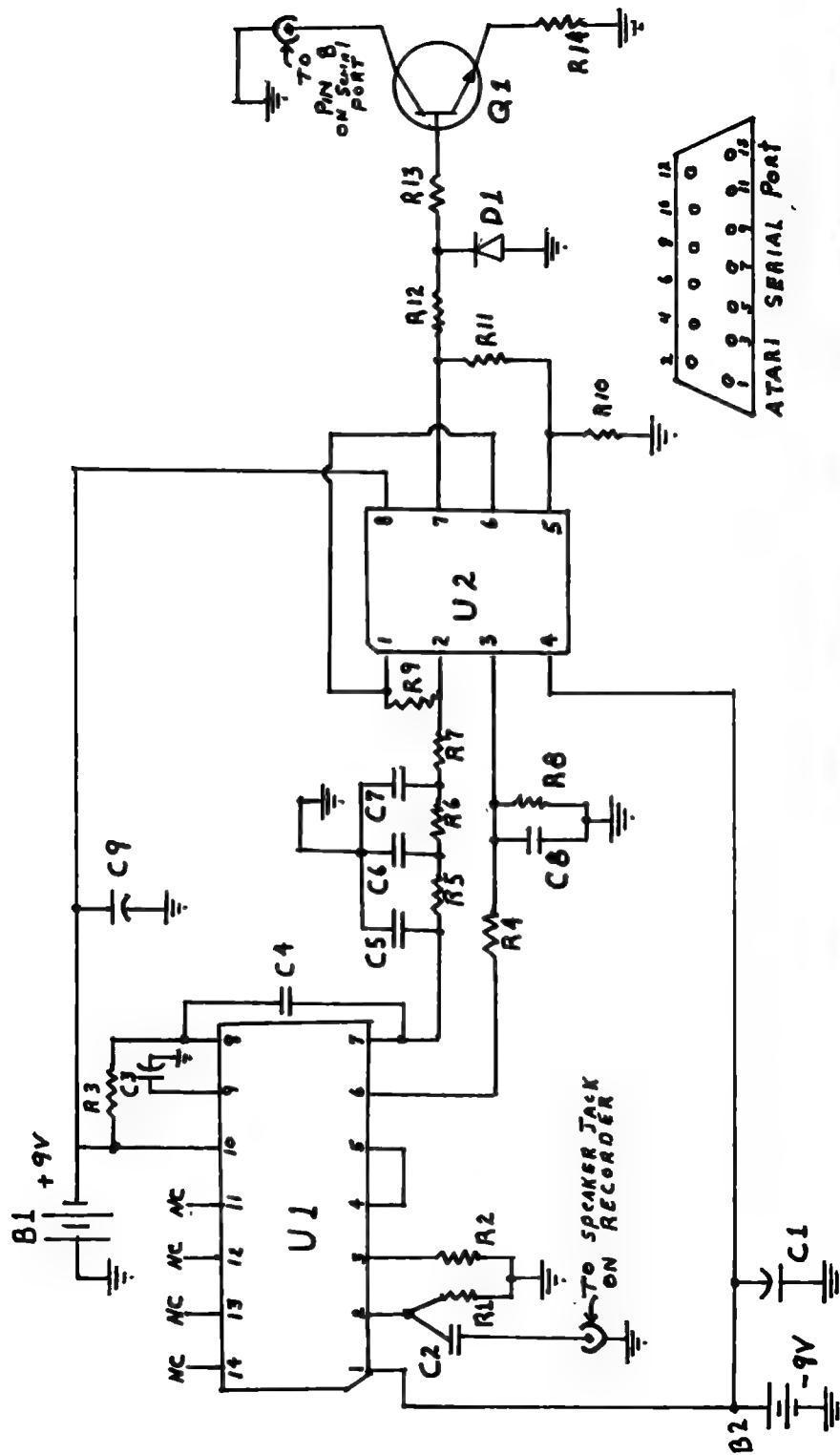
PARTS LIST

R1, R2	600 ohm 1/4 watt
R3	1350 ohm (1K+350)
R4, R7, R8, R9	100K ohm
R5	2670 ohm (2.2K+470)
R6, R13	2200 ohm
R10, R12	1000 ohm
R11	1 meg. ohm
R14	100 ohm
C1	1uf
C2, C8	10uf
C3, C5	.047uf
C4, C9	.001uf
C6, C7	.1uf
U1	LM 565
U2	LM 1458
D1	1N914
Q1	2N2222
B1, B2	9V transistor battery

Pins used on ATARI serial port:

- Pin 4 Ground
- Pin 3 Read line from tape
- Pin 5 Write line to tape

Direct connection to the mic-input on the recorder from pin 5 of the serial port should suffice for recording purposes.



NEC/PROWRITER INFO
by Paul Hoffarth, WB9FNR

A friend of mine had some trouble with his C.itch 8510 Prowriter so we took it to a service representative and learned the following, which I am sure that many of our members would be interested in:

1. The only difference between the Prowriter and NEC 8023A-C is the ROM
2. The Prowriter and NEC boh have a built-in character buffer. An additional 2K buffer may be added by installing a TMM-2016-1 RAM. I believe JDR and other houses have them for about \$6.00. The RAM chip is installed in the extra IC socket on he PC board between the two existing ICs. (I think this is standard on the NEC. ED)
3. If you install the serial board and the proper RAM chips, you can TURN THE PRINTER INTO A MICRO WITH UP TO 24K OF MEMORY! you can download a program into it and let it do it's thing, thus freeing the computer to do other tasks. I'm not sure of the advantage, but I'm sure you can come up with one. The serial board just plugs into an existing socket on the mother board and there is a plastic knock-out on the back of the printer case for the EIA connector.
4. TESTS: You can exercise the carriage assembly by depressing the TOF and LF select buttons as you turn on the power switch, similar to the test routine.
5. TESTS: YOU CAN DO A HEX-DUMP by depressing the SELECT button and turn on the power switch. When you do this, ALL CHARACTERS WILL BE PRINTED OUT IN HEXADECIMAL VALUE INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL CHARACTER (NEAT!)....
6. HINT: If you are printing gummed labels and one should get glue on the paper cutter or just mess-up the plastic, the best stuff to take the glue off is (don't laugh) PEANUT BUTTER! (Don't use chunky-style! HI HI)
7. RIBBONS: It is possible to re-ink the ribbon by merely opening the cartridge and soaking the two spongy roller pads with regular black ink.

"CHEAP RTTY DEMODULATOR"

BY PAUL GILKA, WD4BIT

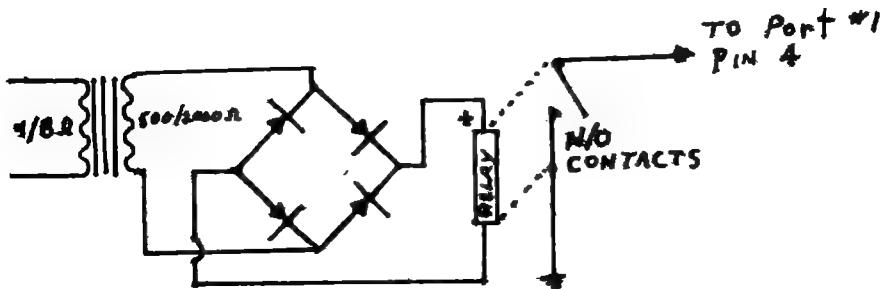
This circuit gives a LO (logic 0) to the ATARI's input that will work properly when a CW/RTTY signal is present on the rig's speaker. Audio level on the rig is adjusted (this adjustment is critical!) to give a pull-in of the relay when the signal is present, yet allow the relay to drop out when the CW/RTTY signal is gone.

For RTTY, a sharp CW filter helps as only one of the two RTTY tones are used to drive the relay. Tuning as well as level to the circuit is critical.

I used an old relay out of some surplus telephone equipment. The coil in this relay is sensitive, approximately 1000 ohms. It only draws 5 ma to pull it in. The contacts on the relay should be mercury "whetted" to prevent bounce. In the particular relay that I used, the case was marked with "TOP" on the top. It should be used in this position because of the effect of gravity on this type of relay. This relay's coil is marked with a positive terminal. You should run the output of the "demod" bridge's positive side to this terminal.

This circuit works well with the Kantronics "HAMSOFT" ROM card and would work with any program that will pull a port LO to be interpreted. The transformer should have a 4/8 ohm primary and a 500 to 2000 ohm secondary, so any small transistor audio transformer should work. The diodes in the bridge can be 1N914, 1N4148s or their equivalent. The relay was a "HAMFEST SPECIAL" so check out those piles of junked telephone equipment for some real bargains! 73, and have a good time! DE Paul, WD4BIT

Editors note: This would be a nifty way for a SWL to print RTTY very inexpensively. There would be no need for an AFSK generator for transmitting and this would do until the need for a more sophisticated terminal unit arose.



ATARI MICROSOFT BASIC
CONTACT LOG PROGRAM
by Randy Agee, WB4BZX

100 REM THIS PROGRAM IS IN MICROSOFT	<u>BASIC</u>
110 REM <u>IT WILL NOT RUN WITH STANDARD</u>	<u>ATARI BASIC</u>
120 REM	
130 REM <u>UNDERLINED WORDS ARE ENTERED</u>	<u>IN INVERSE VIDEO (ATARI</u>
KEY)	
140 REM	
150 REM REVISION 1B MARCH 29, 1983	
160 REM THIS VERSION HAS AUTO TIME	
170 REM	
180 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
190 REM } SYMBOLS IN LINE 1360 ARE	<u>(ESC) + [(CTRL) + 2]</u>
200 REM THE ABOVE BEEPS THE ATARI	<u>INTERNAL SPEAKER.</u>
210 REMXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
220 REM	
230 REM	
240 CLS	
250 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT	
260 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
270 PRINT"X Amateur Radio Contest Logger X	
280 PRINT"X	
290 PRINT"X For ATARI Computer Systems X	
300 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
310 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" WRITTEN IN ATARI MICROSOFT BASIC	
320 PRINT:PRINT" FROM TRS-80 ORIGINAL BY K4LKO	
330 PRINT: PRINT" EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED BY RANDY AGEE	
340 PRINT " -----	
350 PRINT " WB4BZX	
360 FOR X= 1 TO 7000:NEXT	
370 GOTO 450	
380 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
390 REM SUBROUTINES FOLLOW WITH THE	EXCEPTION OF PRINTER
OUTPUT.	
400 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
410 REM	
420 PRINT:PRINT; NUM;" HAVE BEEN WORKED SO FAR":GOTO 990	
430 PRINT:PRINT" XXXXXXXXXX CURRENT LOG XXXXXXXXXX	
440 PRINT	
450 PRINT" TIME";TAB(10)"STATION";TAB(19)"SEC";TAB(24)"MY RST";TAB(32)"HIS	
RST	
460	
PRINT"-----";TAB(10)-----;TAB(19)---;TAB(24)----;TAB(32)-----	
470 FOR I=1 TO NUM:PRINT	
LOG(I,1);TAB(10)LOG(I,2);TAB(20)LOG(I,3);TAB(27)LOG(I,4);TAB(34)LOG(I,5):NEXT	
480 GOTO 990	

```

490 G=LEN(CA$)
500 FOR I= 1 TO NUM
510 FOR D=1 TO 6
520 IF MID$(LOG(I,2),F,6)=CA$ THEN PRINT LOG(I,2)
530 NEXT D
540 IF I=NUM THEN 1000
550 NEXT I
560 GOTO 520
570 PRINT:PRINT"CURRENT TIME IS ";TIME$:PRINT:GOTO 1000
580 ON ERROR GOTO 610
590 CLOSE #7:OPEN #7,"P:"
600 RETURN
610 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"YOUR PRINTER AND/OR 858 ARE NOT
620 PRINT"ON LINE. EITHER CORRECT THE PROBLEM
630 PRINT"OR ENTER NO
640 GOTO 820
650 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"WE NEED TO SET THE COMPUTER'S           INTERNAL CLOCK"
660 REM
670 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
680 REM END SUBROUTINE MODULE - MAIN           PROGRAM FOLLOWS.
690 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
700 REM
710 PRINT:PRINT"TIME MUST BE ENTERED IN 24 HOUR           FORMAT WITH
LEADING ZEROS WHERE      NECESSARY.":PRINT
720 PRINT :INPUT"ENTER CURRENT HOUR: ";HR
730 HR=INT(HR):IF HR<0 OR HR>23 THEN 720
740 T=HR*60*60*60
750 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER CURRENT MINUTE: ";MI
760 MIN=INT(MIN):IF MIN<0 OR MIN>59 THEN 750
770 T=T+MIN*60*60
780 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER CURRENT SECOND: ";SEC
790 SEC=INT(SEC):IF SEC<0 OR SEC>59 THEN 780
800 T=T+SEC*60:TIME=T
810 CLS
820 PRINT:PRINT"DO YOU HAVE A PRINTER ATTACHED TO"
830 PRINT"THE COMPUTER AND BOTH THE COMPUTER"
840 PRINT"AND 858 MODULE TURNED ON?"
850 PRINT"ENTER YES OR NO"
860 INPUT A$
870 IF A$="YES" THEN GOSUB 580
880 POKE 82,0
890 PRINT:CLS
900 LIM=200
910 DIM LOG(200,5):REM SETS LOG TO 200 ENTRIES. YOU MAY CHANGE 200 TO A
HIGHER NUMBER
920 PRINT:PRINT"COMMANDS ARE:"
930 PRINT"      STAT - SHOWS LOG INFO SO FAR.
940 PRINT"      LST - TYPES THE CURRENT LOG.

```

```

950 PRINT"      TIME - PRINTS CURRENT 24 HOUR
960 PRINT"      TIME TO THE SCREEN.
970 IF A$="YES" THEN PRINT"      L PTR - SENDS LOG TO PRINTER
980 IF A$="YES" THEN PRINT"      (PRINTER & 850 MUST BE ONLINE)
990 PRINT:PRINT
1000 INPUT"ENTER CALL OR COMMAND....";CA$
1010 CLS
1020 IF CA$="STAT" THEN 420
1030 IF CA$="LIST" THEN 430
1040 IF CA$="TIME" THEN 570
1050 IF CA$="L PTR" THEN 1470
1060 IF LEN(CA$)<4 THEN GOTO 990
1070 PTR=0
1080 IF CA$=L0$(PTR,2) THEN GOTO 1350
1090 PTR=PTR+1
1100 IF PTR>=NUM THEN GOTO 1080
1110 PRINT:PRINT"  XX OK TO WORK STATION ";CA$;" XX
1120 PRINT
1130 HRST$="" :MRST$=""
1140 INPUT" HIS RST "; HRST$
1150 IF LEN(HRST$)=0 THEN HRST$="599"
1160 IF HRST$=". ." THEN GOTO 1240
1170 INPUT " MY RST ";MRST$
1180 IF LEN(MRST$)=0 THEN MRST$="599"
1190 IF MRST$=". ." THEN GOTO 1240
1200 INPUT " SECTION ";SEC$
1210 IF SEC$=". ." THEN GOTO 1240
1240 NUM=PTR
1250 IF NUM>=LIM THEN PRINT" LOG IS FILLED XXXXXXXX":GOTO 990
1260 L0$(NUM,1)=TIME$
1270 L0$(NUM,2)=CA$
1280 L0$(NUM,3)=SEC$
1290 L0$(NUM,4)=HRST$
1300 L0$(NUM,5)=MRST$
1310 PRINT
1320 GOTO 990
1330 STOP
1340 STOP
1350 PRINT:PRINT"  XX YOU'VE WORKED "CA$" ALREADY XX
1360 PRINT"))))"
1370 FOR X=1 TO 1500:NEXT
1380 PRINT :PRINT :PRINT
1390 PRINT :GOTO 990
1400 FOR I=1 TO 5:PRINT L0$(PRT,1):NEXT
1410 PRINT:GOTO 990
1420 REM

```

```
1430 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1440 REM PRINTER SUBROUTINE FOLLOWS.
1450 REM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1460 REM
1470 ON ERROR GOTO 1530
1480 CLOSE #7:OPEN #7,"P:"
1490 PRINT #7:PRINT #7, XXXXXXXX CURRENT LOG XXXXXXXXXXXX
1500 PRINT#7
1510 PRINT #7,"TIME":TAB(10)"STATION":TAB(19)"SEC":TAB(24)"MY
RST":TAB(32)"HIS RST"
1520 PRINT #7,"-----":TAB(10)-----":TAB(19)---":TAB(25)--
--":TAB(32)--- --
1530 FOR I=1 TO NUM:PRINT #7,
LO$(I,1):TAB(10)LO$(I,2):TAB(20)LO$(I,3):TAB(27)LO$(I,4):TAB(34)LO$(I,5):NEXT
1540 GOTO 990
1550 STOP
1560 CLS: PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "YOUR PRINTER IS NOT ON LINE OR A
1570 PRINT "A CABLE IS LOOSE. CHECK YOUR
1580 PRINT "SWITCHES AND CABLES AND TRY AGAIN."
1590 FOR X=1 TO 3000:NEXT
1600 CLOSE #7
1610 GOTO 820
1620 STOP
```

STOPPING AC-SURGES
by Jorge Gutierrez
KA4OTU

Faster than a speeding bullet a transient can zip down the power lines into your ATARI computer or peripherals and scramble hours of work.

One way to avoid the problem of power-line surge is to use a Surge Stopper, a device that squashes transient power-line variations before they get a chance to scramble the computer's RAM (Random Access Memory).

But first, do you really need one? The answer is YES. Depending on the device that caused it, a transient surge on a 117-volt residential power line can range to over 400 volts, and spikes as high as 1000 volts are not uncommon. Example: when your air conditioner or refrigerator kick on.

The actual protection is provided by a varistor. It provides a conductive path across the power line for transients that exceed the "breakover" rating - in this case, 130 volts RMS. This actually shorts the spikes to ground preventing them from being felt inside your computer.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 45

TEST DRIVING THE NEW ATARI 1200XL

by stace, KEDF

I have just finished a three day test drive of the new ATARI 1200XL and was pleasantly surprised! Contrary to the many negative reports, it is my opinion that the 1200XL is a very good machine with several interesting and useful new features.

To put things in perspective, you must accept that all reviews (this one especially) are subjective, and reflect the reviewer's opinions and biases.

When Dave Ebert of Ebert's Personal Computers, Inc. called me and asked if I wanted to take a new 1200XL home for the weekend and try it out, I jumped at the chance. I was curious if it was as bad as several people were claiming, or was there more to it than just a pretty face. Well, I found enough to get pretty excited, and after 22 years of computers, it is pretty hard to excite me!

The first thing that you notice about the machine is the appearance, the styling is very pleasing without being gaudy. Second, the apparent absence of the rat's nest of cables that I am used to with the 800s and 400s. Finally, you notice that the access hatch bulge is missing, giving a pleasing low profile.

After standing and admiring the machine for a while, I sat down to use it.

The keyboard has been rearranged slightly with the game keys (OPTION, SELECT, START), SYSTEM RESET, BREAK and INVERSE VIDEO (ATARI KEY) on the top row above the normal keyboard. There are also five new programmable function keys labeled F1 thru F4 and HELP. There are also two programmable LEDs labeled L1 and L2. If you are using the screen editor F1 thru F4 will provide several useful functions listed below:

- F1 - Cursor up
- F2 - Cursor down
- F3 - Cursor left
- F4 - Cursor right

<shift> F1 - Cursor to top left
<shift> F2 - Cursor to bottom right
<shift> F3 - Cursor to bottom left

<ctrl> F1 - Disable/Enable keyboard
<ctrl> F2 - Turn the display off/on
<ctrl> F3 - Keyboard click off/on
<ctrl> F4 - European character set off/on

The cursor control keys eliminate the need to use the <ctrl> arrow combination.

You don't have to listen to the key clicks now if you don't want to.

The display control feature is particularly useful if you have programs which have extensive computation, the 1200XL (also 400/800) runs approximately 36% faster when the display is turned off.

Disabling the keyboard can be useful if you leave the computer unattended and don't want the kids or cats pressing random keys.

Now for the really good stuff. the 1200XL has 64K of RAM, 14K of ROM and 2K of hardware registers for a total of 80K. Most of you are aware that the 6502 microprocessor will only address 64K. The 1200XL uses a technique called "bank switching" which allows different parts of memory to have the same addresses (the 400 and 800 use the same technique in the cartridge address space).

Memory locations \$0000 thru \$7FFF is RAM, \$8000-\$BFFF is either RAM or cartridge ROM, depending on whether or not you have a cartridge installed (bank switching again).

Memory locations \$D000-\$CFFF and \$D800-\$FFFF can be defined as either RAM or ROM, depending on the value of the hardware register at location \$D301. If bit 0 is set to 0 then RAM is referenced.

But be careful, the resident operating system, character generator tables, interrupt handlers, etc are located in the ROM. If you indiscriminately change the bank select bit your screen will turn white (RAM doesn't contain a character generator table, and your machine will lock up (RAM doesn't normally contain an operating system)).

With proper planning and a little software, you now have the ability to install your own operating system without changing the OS board (SUPERMON maybe?). I would expect to see several different OSs available from third party software houses and maybe even ATARI. I'll suggest an immediate use a little later.

The function keys can be read by opening the keyboard (device "K:") or by peeking location 764 (decimal). Each has a unique value. The only problem I had was with the <ctrl> forms, the OS got them before I could. Eight new keys will probably satisfy most, and with more time and information somebody will figure out the others. I did not have time to figure out the HELP key.

The LEDs are controlled by bits 2 and 3 of the hardware register at location \$D301 (54017 decimal). Bit 2 controls L1 and bit 3 controls L2. Setting the control bit to 0 turns on the LED, and a 1 will turn it off.

The 1200XL also has a set of built-in diagnostics available. If you power up the 1200XL without a disk or cartridge, the system displays the word ATARI in a rolling rainbow of colors (color test?). Pressing HELP takes you to the self-diagnostic menu with choices for a RAM test, Audio-visual test (graphics and sound), keyboard test, or all tests (continually cycles thru all three tests).

Ed Fason and I were adventurous and opened the 1200XL to explore the circuit design and construction. While I don't claim to be an expert on such matters, I was impressed by the neatness of the component layout and board construction. All major ICs are socketed, not soldered (Easy to fix or replace with custom chips). The unit I had used EPROMs for the resident operating system and math package, but I would expect to see ROMs in later versions.

You hardware hackers may be disappointed in the single board construction until you notice all of the free space on the board and free space under the covers. Additional memory expansion will require new design approaches since there is not a separate memory board, but it shouldn't be too difficult.

Since I'm an amateur radio operator, I was particularly interested in the RFI characteristics. I'm pleased to report that the 1200XL is just as good as the 400/800 models. I didn't notice any interference on my receiver (Drake R4B), and the 1200XL didn't miss a beat when I keyed the exciter to a 1000 watt amplifier (both within 6 inches of the computer). The receiver tests were run from 1.5 to 29.7 Mhz. and the transmitter

tests on 3.7 and 14.25 Mhz. using both phone and CW. By the way, the VSWR at 3.7 Mhz was 3.5:1- there was plenty of RF floating around!

As a wise man once said, everything has it's faults, and the 1200XL is no exception. Whether they are major or minor depends on how you use your machine. I consider most of them minor for my type of operation.

First, there is very limited documentation for the 1200XL at this time. The only documentation I had access to was a very brief and superficial owner's guide. The technical information presented here was the result of analysis and experimentation. ATARI should have provided more detailed information on the new features with the unit.

The 1200XL has only two joystick ports. No more 4-player "ASTEROIDS" or 6 to 8-player "SUPER BREAKOUT". It also eliminates the use of ports 3 and 4 as an additional parallel I/O port.

There is only one cartridge slot (on the side) so you will have difficulty in using "MONKEY WRENCH" (in cartridge form). Also, several third-party software companies have deviated slightly from ATARI's cartridge dimensions (which should be considered a de-facto standard) and their cartridges won't fit the 1200XL without a little surgery.

The 1200XL operating system is a total re-write, and any software which doesn't use the supported vectors into the system probably will not work. Unfortunately, several commercial packages won't work with the 1200XL. Neither "TEXTWIZARD" nor "LETTER PERFECT" would work (I have heard that ATARI's word processor doesn't either). The rest of the software that I tested did work fine ("PROGRAM TEXT EDITOR", "MACRO-ASSEMBLER", "VISICALC", "PREPPIE", "PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY", "STAR RAIDERS", etc.).

If the problems are OS incompatability, then why doesn't someone copy the 800's OS to disk, load it into the 1200XL's RAM in the OS address space. I'll bet that a lot of software will then work. Besides, that would be a fun project!

Another area of incompatability, but not really a fault, is that there appears to be a slight timing difference between the 1200XL and 400/800 models. I suspect that this is due to the improved DMA protocol between ANTIC and the 6502B. The effect is that timing loops may use less time. This could be a problem for disk programs which use multiple-sectoring, and use timing loops to locate the proper sector. 44

Finally, the price seems a little high, \$899 suggested list, \$799 at some stores. While the price is sure to come down, it will discourage some buyers as long as the '800 is priced at \$500.

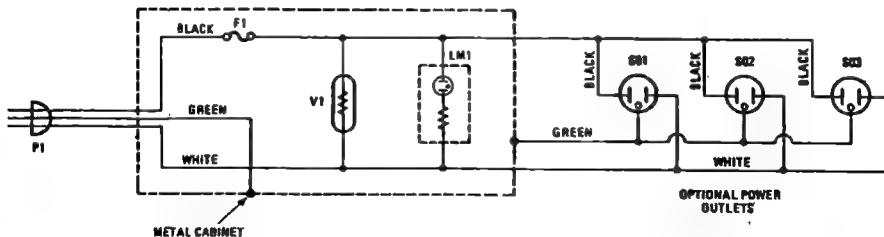
Well, that's it for now. I will try to provide some more information next time. I would like to express my appreciation to Dave Ebert at Ebert Personal Computers, Inc. for providing the 1200XL for this review.

73, Stace, KE0F

Editor's note: We thank Stace for sharing his expertise in providing the first real "in depth" evaluation of the 1200XL. Stace has been a professional programmer for over 2 decades and is now involved with hardware interfacing for the ATARI system.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40

You may buy these units which range anywhere from \$30 to \$70 depending on their power rating and other features. The following is a unit that can be built by anyone for about \$10 to \$15. I built one and have been using it for the last six months.



NOTE: ALL POWER CONNECTORS MUST BE U-GROUND TYPE.

The following is a parts list which can be purchased at any electronics parts house:

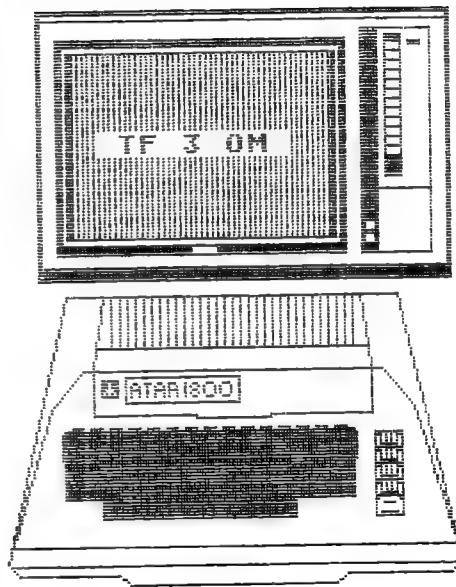
V1 GE-MOV Varistor, type V130PA20C
LM1 117-volt neon lamp assembly
F1 3AG fuse, 10-15 amperes (whatever is necessary - do not exceed the rating of the power cable).
P1 U-ground AC plug
S01/2/3 U-ground AC outlets (however many you want).
Misc. Fuseholder, Cabinet etc.

PLAYER-MISSILE DESIGN UTILITY

by Matt Wald, KABCGE

This program will allow the user to design player-missile graphics characters by using the joystick in a manner similar to the character-editors available in commercial packages. When you have finished a design, just push the <START> key and the finished design will be have it's decimal values for each line displayed. The <SELECT> key will then display the actual player-missile design in each of the three widths available. If while you are making the design, you wish to start over, all that you have to do is hit the <OPTION> key to erase the design. Have fun!

```
5 GRAPHICS 0
6 SETCOLOR 2,0,0
7 SETCOLOR 1,15,15
8 ? "WAIT....."
10 ADD=PEEK(106)-24
20 BASE=ADD*256+1024
30 POKE 54279,ADD
40 FOR T=1 TO 255
50 POKE BASE+T,0
60 POKE BASE+255+T,0
70 POKE BASE+512+T,0
80 POKE BASE+768+T,0
85 POKE BASE-255+T,0
90 NEXT T
100 POKE 559,62
110 POKE 53277,3
160 POKE 53248,68
170 POKE 53249,76
180 POKE 53250,84
190 POKE 53251,92
195 POKE 53252,100
200 POKE 704,55
210 POKE 705,55
220 POKE 706,55
230 POKE 707,55
240 FOR T=40 TO 160:F=136
245 R=T/8:IF INT(R)*8=T THEN F=255
250 POKE BASE+T,F
260 POKE BASE+256+T,F
270 POKE BASE+512+T,F
280 POKE BASE+768+T,F
290 POKE BASE-256+T,2
300 NEXT T
```



EPSON MX-80 ART
by Agust, TF30M

302 ?")
305 POSITION 5,18:? "USE OPTION TO CLEAR SCREEN":POSITION
5,19:? "USE START FOR PLAYER DUMP"
307 POSITION 5,20:? "TO DISPLAY PLAYER:"
308 POSITION 10,21:? "USE START--THEN SELECT"
310 DLIST=PEEK(560)+256*PEEK(561)
315 SCN=PEEK(DLIST+4)+256*PEEK(DLIST+5)+45
317 SCNPOS=SCN
320 HPOS=69:POKE 53253,HPOS
330 POKE BASE-256+43,14
337 CURPOS=BASE-256+43
340 IF STRIG(1)=0 THEN GOSUB 500
345 IF PEEK(53279)=3 THEN GOSUB 1100
350 IF PEEK(53279)=6 THEN GOTO 600
360 IF STICK(1)=14 THEN GOSUB 700
370 IF STICK(1)=13 THEN GOSUB 800
380 IF STICK(1)=11 THEN GOSUB 900
390 IF STICK(1)=7 THEN GOSUB 1000
391 IF PEEK(53279)=5 THEN 1200
392 FOR T=1 TO 50:NEXT T
395 POKE CURPOS,2
396 FOR T=1 TO 50:NEXT T
397 POKE CURPOS,14
400 GOTO 340
500 POKE SCNPOS,84
510 RETURN
600 SCNPOS=SCN
610 FOR I=1 TO 15
620 FOR J=0 TO 7
630 IF PEEK(SCNPOS+J)<>84 THEN 680
635 V=1
640 FOR T=1 TO 7-J
645 IF 7-J=0 THEN 670
650 V=V*2
660 NEXT T
670 VALUE=VALUE+V
680 NEXT J
685 POKE 1536+I,VALUE
690 POSITION 25,I:? VALUE:VALUE=0
695 SCNPOS=SCNPOS+40:NEXT I
696 POKE CURPOS,0:GOTO 310
700 IF SCNPOS>SCN+40 THEN RETURN
705 POKE CURPOS,2
710 CURPOS=CURPOS-8
720 POKE CURPOS,14
730 SCNPOS=SCNPOS-40
740 RETURN
800 IF SCNPOS>SCN+560 THEN RETURN
805 POKE CURPOS,2

```

810 CURPOS=CURPOS+8
820 POKE CURPOS,14
830 SCNPOS=SCNPOS+40
840 RETURN
900 IF HPOS<70 THEN RETURN
910 HPOS=HPOS-4
920 POKE 53253,HPOS
930 SCNPOS=SCNPOS-1
940 RETURN
1000 IF HPOS>93 THEN RETURN
1010 HPOS=HPOS+4
1020 POKE 53253,HPOS
1030 SCNPOS=SCNPOS+1
1040 RETURN
1100 ? ")"
1110 POSITION 5,18
1120 ? "USE OPTION TO CLEAR SCREEN"
1125 POSITION 5,19
1130 ? "USE START FOR PLAYER DUMP"
1135 POSITION 5,20:?"TO DISPLAY PLAYER:"
1136 POSITION 10,21:?"USE START--THEN SELECT"
1140 RETURN
1200 ? ")"
1210 POKE 53252,0
1220 POKE 53253,0
1230 POKE 53248,0
1240 POKE 53249,0
1250 POKE 53250,0
1260 POKE 53251,0
1270 FOR T=1 TO 255
1280 POKE BASE+T,0
1290 POKE BASE+T+255,0
1295 POKE BASE+512+T,0
1300 NEXT T
1310 POKE 53248,90
1320 POKE 53249,110
1330 POKE 53257,1
1340 POKE 53250,140
1350 POKE 53258,3
1360 FOR T=1 TO 15
1370 POKE BASE+125+T,PEEK(1536+T)
1380 POKE BASE+256+125+T,PEEK(1536+T)
1390 POKE BASE+512+125+T,PEEK(1536+T)
1400 NEXT T
1410 POSITION 5,18:?"PLAYER IS SHOWN IN 3 WIDTHS"
1420 POSITION 5,19:?"PRESS START TO REDRAW PLAYER"
1430 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 1430

```

Two bits, four bits, six bits,
 a byte;
 Tune to seventy-two thirty-five,
 and see the light!
 by Don Page, WD4HPL

MEMBER POLL

One of the members thought it would be interesting to find out how many of our members are "into" languages other than standard ATARI BASIC. We thought that this would be a fun thing to do and perhaps a poll would show the level of interest that our members have on a variety of subjects. I urge you all to spend 20 cents to respond to this questionnaire. Perhaps the folks at ATARI or a third-party will be able to use this information to good advantage!

Please check all sections that pertain to you and your household.

Do you own more than one ATARI computer?

YES NO

Do you own another brand of computer in addition to the ATARI?

YES NO

Which model ATARI computer(s) do you own?

400 800 1200XL My First Computer

Do you use a disk drive?

YES NO

If you use a disk drive, please indicate the model.

ATARI 810 ATARI 815 PERCOM DD PERCOM SD

MICRO MAINFRAME RANA Other _____

Please indicate the memory presently installed in your ATARI computer(s).

8K 16K 24K 32K 40K 48K 64K 128K 390K Other _____

What is your favorite program of all time? _____

What percentage of "on-line" time do you devote your computer to?

Personal development _____ %

Entertainment _____ %

Research _____ %

Data Management _____ %

Retail Sales _____ %

Learning Programming _____ %

Word Processing _____ %

Business Planning _____ %

Graphic Development _____ %

Amateur Radio _____ %

Which programming languages do you use?

ATARI BASIC MICROSOFT BASIC OSS BASIC A+ PASCAL

FORTRAN

C FORTH LOGO PILOT Other(s) _____

Do you use any enhancements to the basic operating system on your ATARI? (BIT-3 80-column board, Monkey-Wrench, enhanced OS board, etc.)

YES NO If YES, specify _____

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE! What comments would you like Net HQ to pass along to ATARI? Please use additional space on a photocopy of this form if needed. Also, don't forget that you can use this space for positive comment as well as constructive criticism.

Is there any message that you would like to pass along to the industry about your desires for new products for your ATARI system? Please indicate the products that you would like to see.

Many thanks for your participation in this survey! We will probably do this once every year just to keep the industry informed. DE Jack, WD8BNG

**PARTS FOR THE ATARI
from Mike Pelack, WA3WOM**

If you would like a chance to purchase replacement parts for your ATARI 400/800/1200XL, the following information should be of great benefit:

**FLIGHT SYSTEMS HEADQUARTERS
P.O. Box 25, Hempt Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
(717) 697-0342**

This company has complete stocks of ATARI replacement parts on hand AND they will sell them to individuals. Now, instead of begging the part from your local service center, you have access to everything you will need to service your computer yourself.

THE ATARI MICROCOMPUTER NETWORK

JACK MCKIRGAN II WD8BNG

4749 S.R. 207 N.E.

Washington C. H., Ohio 43160

First Class

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington C.H.Ohio
Permit No. 19